The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY APRIL 7, 1875. NUMBER 226.

TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS.

Dress Trimmings, Etc.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Washington-sts.,

Call special attention to their

New Importations!

In Dress Trimmings, embracing the most select and fashionable styles.
Black and Colored Silk and Chenille Fringes.
Plain and Fancy Crimped Tape Fringes.
Bead and Silk do.
Plain and Beaded Passementerie.
Crochet and Jet Fringes.
A large assortment of Worsted Fringes.
Plain Worsted, Chenille, and Tassel Fringes, new shades.
Marabout Trimmings in Black, White, and Mixed.

In Buttons

A Fine Assortment—Silk, Ivory, Wood, Jet, Plaid, and Pearl for Suits.

The above are styles confined chiefly to our own house, and we shall be constantly in receipt, in these lines, of goods of the

LATEST FOREIGN NOVELTIES.

They also direct attention to the largest and most complete assortment of Notions, etc., they have ever offered, which are marked invariably at LOWEST PRICES.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

SWAN, CLARK & CO.,

211 & 213 Monroe-st.,

Offer Rare Bargains in Black Walnut and Painted Cottage Chamber Suits, for the next 60 days,

AT RETAIL,

To close out stock before removal.

Cottage Sets painted to order in any style or color.

PAPER HANGINGS.

ALEX. DRAKE,

192 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES,

White Lead, Paints, Glass, &c.

HOUSE PAINTING, ETC.

WEST SIDE STORE,

No. 196 West Madison-st.

IRON PIPE.

To Water and Gas Companies.

INTERNATIONAL PIPE CO.,

OFFICE,

50 West Washington-st., Chicago

Is prepared to contract for and furnish

CAST IRON GAS & WATER PIPE

Promptly and at lowest market rates.

GAS FIXTURES.

WM. H. PATTERSON.

Gas Fixtures,

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.

44 and 46 ADAMS-ST.,

Between State-st. and Wabash-av., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

Lots For Sale—At Crawford,

On the C., B. & Q. R. R., at the city-limits, 5 miles from the City-Hall.

These Lots are 125 feet in depth. Streets 80 feet wide. Will sell at from $500 to $700 per Lot. Ten years' time given if desired. Interest, 8 per cent. No Taxes for three years. Title perfect—direct from "Uncle Sam." This subdivision is high and dry, being higher than any other between Union Park and Riverside. Parties wishing to secure Homes will do well to purchase in our Subdivision. CRAWFORD BROS., 163 E. Washington-st., Room 22, or railroad depot at Crawford.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

M. POLACHEK,

OPTICIAN,

Has removed to 79 State-st., near the corner of Randolph.

COLLECTION AGENCY.

DIG.

We call especial attention to our city department. We have four attorneys (full fledged) and an able and experienced corps of collectors, coupled with every facility and method known to the most expert, and can collect if it is collectable at all.

FRASIER'S COLLECTION AGENCY,
State and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT.

Offices for Rent,

With Fire-proof Vaults, on first, second, and third floors of Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn-st. Also, Basements, with vaults and rear light. Apply at Room 4, in the building.

ROOFING MATERIAL, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Roofing Material,
Building Felt,
Straw Board,
Parafine Varnish,

AND

MOTH PROOF CARPET LINING.

230 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FURNISHING GOODS.

KEITH BROTHERS

246 TO 252 MADISON-ST.

NEW DEPARTMENTS.

GENTS' AND LADIES'

FURNISHING

Buyers will find it to their interest to examine our New Stocks.

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS.

We invite the attention of the trade to examine our new styles, just received, which we offer at bottom prices.

CHAS. A. LEWIS & CO.

WHOLESALE

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS,

Monroe and Market-sts.,

John V. Farwell's Building.

☞ SAMPLE ORDERS SOLICITED.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS!

To order, from medium to finest grades. Full lines in stock of our own manufacture. We are prepared to make Shirts to order in eight hours, when necessary.

WILSON BROS.,

MEN'S FURNISHERS,

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BASE BALL.

Stockholders Chicago Base Ball Association will call at Brewster's Hat Store, 134 Clark-st., near Madison, on Thursday, April 8, and make their selection of seats. Old tickets not good.

The sale of Season Tickets will begin at the same place on Friday, April 9. Price, $10.00.

JAMES WOOD,
Manager.

ELECTION NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF CHICAGO, March 20, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d (twenty-third) day of April, 1875, an election will be held in the City of Chicago, at which said election the question will be submitted, to be voted upon by the legal voters of said city, as to whether said city shall become incorporated under an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Cities and Villages." Approved April 10, 1872.

H. D. COLVIN, Mayor.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOANS.

JOSIAH H. REED,

20 Nassau-st., New York, represented by

JOHN H. AVERY & CO.

159 LaSalle-st., Chicago. First-class facilities for financial negotiations in London.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 TO $30,000 cash, in a legitimate cash merchant business, to take the place of a money partner retiring for satisfactory reasons. No bonus required, and no dead stock to be taken. Satisfactory references exchanged. Address, with real signature, D 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED business; profits net $8,000 per annum; a thorough knowledge of business required; capital from $1,000 to $2,000. C 70, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED—WE HAVE SOME OF THE best businesses in this city where partners are required, with capital of from $1,000 to $50,000. If you want to purchase an interest in any sort of business, call upon THOMAS & CO., 192 and 194 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000, IN FIRST-class millinery and dress-making business; unusual chance. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 121 Randolph, Room 91.

PARTNER WANTED—$300—I WANT A LIVE MAN to join me with this amount in a pleasant business where there is a good living. Particulars at 137 South Clark-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $7,000 TO $10,000 IN a safe business where the profits will be $10,000 to $15,000 the first year. Address A 40, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS IN BRAND NEW AND ELEGANT PARlor furniture—A magnificent walnut and brocade-silk parlor suit, finely inlaid, latest style, with puffing, entirely new; regular retail price $350; for sale at $150. A handsome walnut parlor suit, inlaid with French walnut, covered with rich silk, worth $250, price $110. Handsome walnut and Bismarck terry parlor suit, 7 pieces, with puffing, entirely new, worth $150, for $80. Handsome crimson suit, 7 pieces, $60. All first-class goods. Residence, 545 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE CHAMBER SET, NEARLY new, at half the original cost. Apply at 173 Twenty-third-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FURNITURE OF A TEN-room house, in whole or part. Inquire at 297 West Madison-st.

OUR WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS GIVES BETTER satisfaction than any other spring bed in the market. We also make the Peerless Parlor Bed. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 131 East Madison-st.

CLOTHING.

Edwards & Browne,

YOUTHS', BOYS', and CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING!

All New Goods, at Retail at Wholesale Prices. It will pay to call and get our prices before purchasing.

EDWARDS & BROWNE,

Cor. Adams and Clark.

PIANOS.

J. BAUER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE FAVORITE BAUER PIANOS.

Indorsed by 20,000 Families, Artists, and Musical Critics.

The Best and Most Reliable Piano in the Market!

A FULL STOCK OF

SQUARE,
GRAND, and
UPRIGHT PIANOS.

ALSO, AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

KNABE PIANOS.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
Corner State and Monroe-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

A THOROUGHLY DEVELOPED AND RICH GOLD mine, the most reliable testimonials as to value, for a residence in or near Chicago; a great bargain will be given. C 80, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE—WE WISH TO exchange $100,000 worth of timber and coal lands in West Virginia for good improved or unimproved real estate in this city; will pay a part in cash. This land is all covered with heavy whitewood and white oak timber, and underlaid with from one to five veins of coal, and containing in many places more than 20 feet in thickness. Two or three thousand acres lie on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The oak timber used by the Central Pacific Railroad of California is shipped from this immediate neighborhood, being carried by railroad to Richmond, and from thence by vessel around the Horn to San Francisco. Staves are also shipped in large quantities to various European markets at large profits. Great abundance of iron ore is also found there of a very superior quality. For further particulars, address
SPERRY, RITCHIE & CO., Tallmadge, O.,
or inquire of WILLIAM M. DEE,
Corner Franklin and Adams-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID TWELVE-ROOM brick dwelling and lot, all modern improvements, on Warren-av., near Wood-st., clear, price $9,000, for 640 acres of good land for a stock-farm in Southern Iowa or Northern Missouri. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—324-ACRE FARM, WITHIN 60 miles of Nashville, Tenn., all clear, under a high state of cultivation, price $20,000, for Chicago property; want a house and lot; will assume $10,000 to $15,000. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD FARM, LAND, or improved town property in Iowa, Illinois, or Indiana, 2 lots centrally located in Des Moines; 1,000 gallons Kelley Island grape wine; 25 new sewing machines. J. L. CURTIS, Room 5, 143 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THE LARGE STONE-FRONT house 400 Michigan-av.; want a house with large lot, situated between Sixteenth and Thirty-first-sts., east of State-st. HENRY G. YOUNG, Room 6 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—16 BRICK HOUSES, TWO-STORY, for good building lots or clear property. M. BLISS or WM. ANDREWS, 7 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES GOOD WISCONSIN land and cash for cottage and lot or personal property. Address A 36, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house, 1,500 feet grove, on lake shore, for good Eastern realty, or merchandise. A 36, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $3,000 IN A 2-STORY and basement brick house, in good location, for a small farm near some good village. Address HOWARD, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW HOUSE AT CLARENDON Hills, C. B. & Q. R. R., 8 rooms, well built, stone and brick cellar, near depot; best lots in the town. Want inside improved, and will assume incumbrance. Address D 30, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR UNIMPROVED LOTS, nice 2-story and basement brick, North Side; also 3-story and basement marble fronts, West Side; also 2-story frame, West Side. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 71 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXchange for 6-room cottage and lease, worth $600, near Halsted and Taylor-sts. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED city property for farm or farm lands in this State or Iowa. E. RICH, Room 14 M. E. Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—$5,000 IN RAVENSWOOD PROPerty for improved city property, or half cash, the balance in farm land. Address D 20, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE LANDS AND CITY lots for lease and furniture of a hotel or large boarding-house. Address A 26, Tribune office, giving location.

TO EXCHANGE—250 FEET AT LAWNDALE FOR residence on West Side. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $3,000 IN HOUSE and lot, 1680 Indiana-av., for lots or house and lot on North Side or Lake View. F. C. TAYLOR, 132 Madison-st.

WANTED—SAW-MILL AND LUMBER BUSINESS for Chicago property. M. S. ROBINSON, 169 Washington-st., Room 15.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANDERSON'S DINING-ROOM FOR SALE—APPLY on premises, 111 East Madison-st.

A LIVERY STABLE, GOOD LOCATION ON South Side, for sale at half price. Call or address A. ROOT, 471 Michigan-av.

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON ON SOUTH SIDE FOR sale. Apply at 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 10.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS WILL BUY A half-interest in a good-paying cash business; references given and required. 127 South Clark-st., Room 45.

AS I AM GOING TO LEAVE THE CITY, I WILL sell my photograph gallery at half its value; apply soon. Address M 75, Tribune office.

BUTCHER-SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap. Apply at 659 State-st.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON-SHOP FOR SALE in the country. Inquire of KNOLL & BOSZHARDT, 70 West Randolph-st.

HOW TO MAKE $30,000 BY INVESTING $800. Call on M. P. KEY, at Commercial Hotel, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

LEE'S BOARDING-HOUSE, 155½ WEST WASHington-st., doing good business and well located, for sale. Call from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MILK ROUTE, WITH HORSE AND WAGON, DOing 9 cans a day, all private customers, for sale; a bargain. THOMAS & CO., 192 and 194 South Clark-st.

PATENTS—FOR SALE OR TRADE SOME OF THE finest inventions of the age. Call and see our model room. Patents procured. THOMAS & CO., 192 and 194 South Clark-st.

SMALL CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STORE doing a good business for sale very cheap. Inquire at 175 Twenty-second-st.

SALOONS AND BILLIARD-HALLS—WE HAVE some of the best in this city for sale or trade. THOMAS & CO., 192 and 194 South Clark-st.

SALOON FOR SALE. BEST LOCATION ON THE West Side, opposite the depot. Inquire 83 South Canal-st.

SMALL CAPITAL REQUIRED—A STOCK OF fancy goods, notions, cigars, &c., for sale at a bargain for cash. Any one looking for a snug paying cash business will do well to investigate this rare opportunity. For particulars call or address 268 North Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

TURKISH BATH-ROOMS FOR SALE WITH FIXtures complete. Inquire at gun store 42 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG, INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER man, unincumbered, with $1,000 to $1,500, to take half interest in and charge of an established mercantile business. Address D 80, Tribune office.

2,000 POUNDS PLAIN AND FANCY LOZENges at 16 cents per lb. to dealers, to close out stock at once, at 25 East Lake-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, CITY Agent, 215 South Halsted-st., near Van Buren; machines sold on monthly payments and rented.

$30 WHEELER & WILSON LATE IMPROVED $95 family sewing-machine, nickel-plated, one-half cabinet case; good as new. No. 71 Twenty-sixth-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 WASHington-st.:

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Sangamon-st.—The 2-story and basement brick dwellings Nos. 149 and 151 Sangamon-st.

West Adams-st.—The two 2-story and basement frame dwellings (brick basement) Nos. 304 and 306 West Adams.

Rush-st.—A fine 3-story brick dwelling on Rush-st., near Erie.

Dearborn-st.—A fine lot on North Dearborn-st. for sale at a bargain.

Calumet-av.—100 feet on Calumet-av., near Forty-third st.

California-av.—17 lots corner California-av. and Sixteenth-st., fronting Douglas Park.

Ogden-av.—12 lots corner Ogden-av. and Rockwell-st.

Hawthorne—A block of 6⅔ acres well improved with trees, etc., at Hawthorne.

Hinsdale—A fine suburban house, barns, etc., with 90 acres of ground, 25 acres timber, at Hinsdale.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 WASHington-st.:

IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Washington-st.—5-story marble-front office-building on Washington-st., near Chamber of Commerce.

Washington-st.—The 5-story stone building, 40x80 feet, southeast corner of Washington and Market-sts.

West Madison-st.—The 5-story marble-front stores Nos. 196 and 198 West Madison-st.

State-st.—Leasehold and building on State-st., between Washington and Madison.

State-st.—Leasehold and building on State-st., between Washington and Randolph-sts.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—BARGAINS:

West Adams, two-story brick	$4,000
Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st., basement cottage	4,500
Park-av., new cottage, 7 rooms	2,600
South Dearborn, brick basement cottage	3,000
Walnut, corner Leavitt, 6-room cottage	1,500
Wabash-av., two-story and brick barn	6,500

Large list of houses and lots on the North Side; also West Adams, Monroe, Jackson, Honore, Loomis, Robey, Walnut, Fulton, and other streets; also Michigan, Wabash, Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, Forrest, South Park, and other avenues south at prices that cannot be beaten. M. WICKS PALMER, Room 6 Otis Block, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON Hermitage-av. near Harrison-st., at a decided bargain. Will not require much cash. HAIR, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—9-ROOM COTTAGE, IN FINE condition, with barn; lot 25x125; Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st. Terms easy. POMEROY & WEAVER, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200—NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE, VERY neatly finished, Forty-first-st. and Hart-av.; convenient to street and steam cars. This is a bargain. POMEROY & WEAVER, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS—OAKWOOD boulevard—Choice, cheap, and beautiful residence lots on Oakwood boulevard (just outside South city limits) at low prices and on easy terms. Call for a plat. The beauty and general desirability of this fine property cannot fail to impress any one who looks at it. For investment or improvement it combines every advantage and offers every inducement. Now is the time to secure a bargain in the very best property of its kind. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$8,500—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Twenty-fifth-st., between Indiana and Michigan-avs.; a good location; easy terms; early possession. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—RUSH-ST., SOUTHeast corner Indiana-st., 50x100 feet; $220 per foot; very easy terms; title perfect. Ohio-st.—25 feet on Ohio-st., east of Pine-st., cheap. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lots on Oakwood boulevard. Call for a plat. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FOURTEEN BRICK HOUSES, TWO-story, on easy monthly payments. Piano, horse and buggy, or furniture taken for first payment on two. Price, $3,500. M. BLISS or WM. ANDREWS, 7 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 3-STORY marble-front house No. 78 Park-av. Inquire at No. 84 Park-av.

FOR SALE—17 HONORE-ST.
691 Monroe-st.
614 Van Buren-st.
19 Honore-st.
144 Western-av.

Will sell any of the above buildings cheap for cash, or will take a part in trade and balance cash.
HARRISON & WEEKS, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR sale, very cheap, the three-story frame building, partly finished, located on Hoyne-st., one block north of Blue Island-av.; was intended for a boarding-house, and must be removed by the purchaser. Apply to SWAN, CLARK & CO., at warerooms, 211 and 213 East Monroe-st., or at Factory office, Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—NEW MARBLE-FRONT ON CALUmet-av., corner of Thirty-third-st., first-class in every respect; 9 rooms; brick barn. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—I HAVE 100 FEET, east front, with large frame house and barn, on Indiana-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts. It is choice property, and can be had at a bargain. Builders are invited to investigate. Part will be taken in other good property. THOS. A. HILL, 122 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—COTTAGE; ALSO marble house, on Prairie-av.; also on Michigan-av., brick house Fulton. MEARS & CO., 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 9-ROOM brick dwelling, on Van Buren-st., fronting Congress Park. Terms easy. Apply at 1013 West Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR Ogden-av.; price $1,050 each; these are very cheap; easy terms. HAIR, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE BLOCKS OF 5 ACRES EACH on Twelfth-st., at $3,600 each, half cash, are not all sold yet. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, corner Campbell Park and Leavitt-st. Low prices, and easy terms. Apply at 1013 West Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON OGDEN-AV., near Twelfth-st. No cash required if improved. Apply at 1013 West Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT. Only $1,700. Has hydrant water; near Harrison-st. and Campbell-av. Apply at 1013 West Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—AT NEARLY HALF PRICE, 5 LOTS just north of Taylor-st., near Robey. Half acre to exchange, near Stock Yards and car-shops, south of city. D. S. COOMBS, 183 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—122 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., EXtending back to Vincennes-av., $65 per foot; fine grove lot near Sixty-first-st.; terms one-third cash. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR LEAVITT, neat cottage, 9 rooms, and lot 26x123; only $4,600. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE ELEGANT CIRCULAR front houses on Centre-av., near Adams-st., complete, with all modern improvements; first-class in every respect; would take unincumbered real estate in part payment. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—HOUSE No. 1137 Indiana-av., with large lot, 80x180 feet deep. Terms, one-fourth down, balance on long time at low rate of interest, or will take vacant lot for first payment. Apply to owner, on the premises, or WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, BY THE OWNER, 528 West Adams-st., near Ashland-av., first-class residence, with barn; lot 50x190; all modern improvements. Address E 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME ON OAK-AV., 11 rooms; Lot 50x150; terms very easy. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON WEST ADAMS-ST., near Hoyne.
Cottage on Ann-st., between Madison and Washington.
Two-story frame on Randolph-st., corner of Ada.
MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT ON Park-av., near Union Park; will be completed May 1. MEAD & COE., 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FORCED SALE TO PAY ADVANCES, house on leased lot, No. 110 Newberry-av. What will you give for it. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Ninth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, both personal and real, situated on Ellis-av., south of Thirty-seventh-st. Any organization desiring the above property can obtain a bargain. For particulars, apply at Room 27, 166 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—ON SOUTH SIDE, several tracts desirably located, embracing some hundred or more lots, to parties who will improve. No immediate payments required, and on ten years' time if desired. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—355 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., MARble front, 3 stories and basement; price low; terms easy. F. C. TAYLOR, 132 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE 15 OAK-AV., 2 stories, basement, and Mansard, entirely new; unincumbered; all modern improvements; easy terms. Address 13 Oak-av.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE—A CORNER lot, 50x230 feet, with improvements, gas, water, and sewer, on a paved street, for a store and some land in a country town south or west of Chicago. Address D 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON MILWAUKEE-AV., NEAR SECond-st., two stores and lot 40x100, $12,000, or will sell separate. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—25X110 ON ADAMS-ST., EAST OF Wood, $140 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT ABOUT HALF ITS VALUE—A first-class marble front Wabash-av. residence, lot 38x164, fronts east. Address 586 Fulton-st., and I will call and show the property.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—CHEAP—LARGE HOUSE and lot 1012 West Adams-st.; $5,000; will take lot as first payment. E. RICH, 14 M. E. Church Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MISSOURI LANDS for good city or suburban property. BROAD & CO., 106 Fifth-av., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 135 acres, 69 miles from Chicago, 15 acres heavy timber, 70 acres under good cultivation, 50 acres meadow land, for good improved city property; good orchard on farm. Address ALBERT GRUNDIES, 14 South Desplaines-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD BRICK HOUSES ON the avenues, between Twelfth and Thirty-first-sts. Also several customers for cheaper houses. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, WEST OR SOUTH Side (West Side preferred), as first payment for a splendidly-built two-story and basement octagon marble-front resident, east front, on the avenue. W. H. RICE, Room 1 McCormick Block, cor. Dearborn and Randolph.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE ON THE LAKE SHORE between South Evanston and Highland Park; will give in exchange clear city property or Iowa lands, and will assume about $2,000. HAIR, 174 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD-PAYING BUSINESS BLOCK, South Side; will assume $20,000; cash, $10,000; balance in clear city property. HAIR, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGE SALE AT 732 ARCHERav., on Wednesday, April 7, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, one lot of splendid saloon fixtures, consisting of counter, shelving, chairs, tables, ice-box, beds and bedding, kitchen furniture, stoves, etc., etc. JOHN A. LOMAX, Mortgagee.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOR TWO DAYS, AT 168 South Peoria-st., 60 bottles of old imported claret wine, and also furniture. Reason, leaving the city.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—IN EVANSTON—I HAVE 20 houses having from 5 to 10 rooms, which I will offer for sale until April 15 at two-thirds of my former price, and 25 per cent lower than can be purchased elsewhere, for the reason I am determined to close them out this spring and build again. Will rent anything I have after the 15th at low figures. Will take unincumbered real estate, lumber, brick, hardware; or a good selection of books will be taken as first payment towards one house. Two houses and two cottages to rent immediately, cheap. C. E. BROWNE, Room 11, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS AND SUBSTANtial two-story frame dwelling, 10 rooms, east front, nearly new, at Highland Park, 1 hour from Chicago, on lake shore; nine daily trains each way; lot 100x290; price low and terms very easy. Inquire of F. C. SMITH, Cashier's office, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, or EDWARD P. HARRIS, Highland Park.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., LARGE GROVE, EAST front, near Sixty-second-st., two blocks from station; a great discount from actual value; easy payments; secure at once; the finest lot at Englewood. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—STATE-ST. BUSIness property at half value; at the price better than money at interest. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH—600 feet on Michigan and Indiana-avs., south of city limits. No trade. Address K 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND FIFTY-NINTH-st., east front, will be sold at a big discount. Now is the time to secure a valuable lot for a small amount of money. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING SITES AT SUMmerdale, adjoining Ravenswood; lots 50x152 feet; $600 and upwards. Look at them. H. W. RICE & CO., 150 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 60x142 FEET AT RAVenswood, $4,000. R. GREER, 254 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK IN THORNTON OF 50 lots, 25x125; a speculation; only $250 for the whole block. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—FOUR FIRST-CLASS Gothic cottages and houses; large lots; convenient to station and schools. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD—ONE OF THE BEST houses in the place; large lot, finely improved with shrubbery, etc. A rare chance to secure a home. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—27 ACRES OF HIGH, rolling land, 11 miles northwest of Chicago, near station, village, and gravel road; well suited for gardening or nursery purposes. Will take small payment down, and give long time. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT OAK PARK, NEW residence, 12 rooms, modern improvements, choice lots, near depot; also 7 the best residence lots; terms to suit. M. C. NILES, 56 LaSalle-st., 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES AT ENGLEwood, 8 to 10 rooms; grove lots; terms easy; possession at once; will take a good horse or span towards first payment. N. T. WRIGHT, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT WESTERN SPRINGS, with large dry lots, $1,500 to $3,000, on monthly payments, or built to suit customers. For particulars and free tickets call and see, from 10 to 12, T. C. HILL, No. 4 Lakeside Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—AN ATTRACTIVE FRONT room cosily furnished, moderate to married couple; also nice single room for young gent; all modern comforts and conveniences; best table; choice location, only half block to Madison-st. cars.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT—A PLEASant furnished room with board.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD WITH room, $5 to 7 per week. Day board $4.

179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms with modern improvements and first-class board.

232 WEST MONROE-ST.—A SUITE OF PLEASant rooms on first floor to rent with board.

South Side.

43 AND 45 EAST MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—New single rooms, plentiful table, $5 to $7 a week; day-board, $4; English house.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM on first floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Reference required.

North Side.

134 AND 136 MICHIGAN-ST.—BOARDERS CAN get neatly-furnished rooms and good table, bath room, hot and cold water, comforts of a home.

A FAMILY LIVING IN ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable localities on the North Side, very convenient to business, will have a suite of front rooms on second floor vacant May 1st, with first-class board. Address M 65, Tribune office.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., between Madison and Monroe-sts.—$1.50 and $2 per day; $7 to $10 per week; day board, $5 per week.

Miscellaneous.

TWO ELEGANT ROOMS TO RENT ON MAY 1, IN the finest location in the city, to one or two gentlemen; no other boarders; table above complaint. Address B 37, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO daughters, with five unfurnished rooms, between Chicago-av., Hubbard, Ashland, and Robey-sts. Call, or address 581 West Erie-st.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH board and room in some private family; the best of references, responsible, etc. Please state particulars. Address E 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, for 3 adults, in quiet private family preferred. House must have modern improvements, and be in a pleasant neighborhood, near cars. D 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE WEST SIDE, IN FIRST-CLASS neighborhood, for gentleman, wife, and two children, with one servant; must be in a house with all modern improvements and no other boarders; all the comforts of a home wanted; expect to remain one year; can furnish their own rooms if required. Address, with terms, M 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, South Side. Catholic preferred, north of Twelfth and east of Clark-st. Address, stating terms, A 60, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A NECK-CHAIN AND CROSS. THE owner can have the same by calling at 104 Warren-av.

LOST—ON SOUTH SIDE, YESTERDAY (MONDAY) afternoon, a lady's gold hunting-case watch; picture in the back. Any one returning same to 13 East Lake-st. will be rewarded.

LOST—OR STOLEN—IN STATE-ST. CAR, TUESday evening, half-past 5, pocketbook with tickets, owner's cards and others, and currency. Party may keep money and receive reward for return of book and papers. Address D 90, Tribune office.

LEFT HIS HOME—ANTON O. DREVELIN, A NORwegian boy 14 years of age, left home March 29. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his mother, ELLEN FROLING, Seymour-st., between Hirsch and Thompson.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, ABOUT 7 o'clock, on Randolph-st., between LaSalle and State, or on Wabash-av. stage, small bundle of brown silk. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Room 11 Metropolitan Block.

LOST—POCKETBOOK BELONGING TO C. S. Dunk, Tribune carrier, at or near Honore Block. The book contained about $30 in bills and currency and some valuable papers. Ten dollars reward will be paid the finder upon returning the same to M. C. BAMES, Tribune counting-room.

STOLEN—FROM INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENtieth-st., on Saturday night, April 3, a small brown horse and a top phaeton buggy, one spoke broke in right front wheel, harness silver-mounted, heavy curb bit. Liberal reward will be paid for its recovery. REDFIELD, BOWEN & CO., 112 and 114 Lake-st.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RED portmonnaie lost on a Blue Island-av. car the 5th inst., or between corner Randolph and State-sts. and Michigan Central depot, containing an amount of money and valuable papers, with owner's name on some of them. Leave at C. L. JOHNSON'S, 39 Blue Island-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds, by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 528 State-st.

LADIES, GO TO THE BANKRUPT STORE FOR all you need; it is the largest and cheapest store on the South Side. Corner Twenty-second and State-sts.

REMOVAL—BANKRUPT STORE REMOVED TO the corner of Twenty-second and State-sts. Why go down-town when you can save time and money by buying at the Bankrupt Store, corner Twenty-second and State-sts.

SUBURBAN HOMES FREE—CHOICE GROVE LOTS from 50 to 200 feet, with free passes for three years to give to parties who will build this spring at West Morgan Park, by E. W. HAGERTY, Room 7, 125 Dearborn-st.; hours 10 to 12 a. m.

SPRING PATTERNS—ALL THE NOVELTIES OF the season, at Mrs. D. A. JACKSON'S Millinery and Dressmaking Rooms, 82 State-st.

THE BANKRUPT STORE, CORNER OF TWENTY-second and State-sts., sell linen towels at 7 cents, prints at 7 cts, ginghams at 8 cts, linen toweling at 9 cts, knitting cotton at 8 cts, and dress goods, linens, sheetings, fancy goods, and everything that is needed in families, at less than half-price.

THOSE DESIROUS OF TAKING LESSONS IN PARlor or public readings will address L H H, Woman's Hotel, Jackson-st., corner Halsted.

WANTED—ONE COPY OF CHICAGO DIRECTORY for 1874. Address stating lowest price, XXX, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND HOTEL RANGE, to cook for fifty persons. Address C 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE, AT 135 EAST Adams-st., cigar-stand. C. A. GLAY.

MUSICAL.

A CHANCE TO GET A FINE PIANO AT A BARgain—A brand new and magnificent 7⅓-octave pianoforte, with French grand action, overstrung bass, agraffe attachment and full iron frame, richly-polished rosewood case, with serpentine plynth, carved legs, and lyre; style Louis XIV.; manufacturer's price $675. For sale, with stool and cover, for $250. The instrument is entirely new, and is one of several taken in trade; warranted in every respect. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

A VERY FINE TONE HALLET, DAVIS & CO. piano-forte with carved legs and round corners, in perfect condition; cost $650, for sale at $250; also a second-hand piano-forte in good order for $70. 545 Michigan-av.

MACHINERY.

AT KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE'S, 171 AND 173 LAKE-st., steam engines and pumps, iron and wood-working machinery, belting, and shop supplies.

FOR SALE—ONE 30 LIGHT ILLINOIS PNEUMATic gas-machine, in good order; sold for no fault; using public gas; very cheap. Apply 13 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ENGINE and boiler, 4 to 8 horse-power, for printing office. Address terms, etc., LEADER OFFICE, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED—A SMALL DONKEY-PLANER FOR cash. A 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, EXperienced dry goods salesman; will make him manager of a store if a trustworthy man. Call or address 160 West Madison-st. at 3 p. m.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESMEN at ROMAN'S, North Clark-st., corner Erie.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE shoe clerk. Address Letter Carrier No. 18.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN USED to business correspondence, making accounts, etc. Must be first-class penman and rapid writer. Permanent business to one desirous of a good situation at moderate salary. Apply at once. 244 South Water-st.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD MAN TO go into the country, capable of running planing and molding machines. Apply at 775 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHADE-HANGER. APply to HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON, 229 and 231 State-st.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGH JOB COMPOSItors. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 Clark-st., fifth floor.

WANTED—WOOL HAT TRIMMERS IMMEDIately at No. 63 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WOODworker. 196 Washington-st. AL. S. MILLAR.

WANTED—A STAIR-BUILDER IMMEDIATELY, one that understands his business, at 40 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 BELL-HANGER AT 314 NORTH Clark-st., before 8 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CABINET-MAKERS TO work on furniture. Apply at office of SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—WOOD-TURNER—A BOY WHO UNderstands the business can hear of a situation by inquiring of MR. PHETTEPLACE, 17 South Canal-st., third floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRINTER AND toner at MOORE'S, 180 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD PAINTERS AND CALCIMINers. Come prepared to work to D. W. DRAPER'S, 1021 Madison-st.

WANTED—TAILORS, FOR CUSTOM-WORK. Also, machine girl, at No. 689 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PAINTERS AND calciminers at 176 State-st., at 7 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO UNDERstands finishing furniture, putting on billiard cloth, cutting plate-glass, gilding, etc. Good wages and steady employment. Address A 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, TWO GOOD PAINTers, at new houses on Huron-st., west of Market.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS AND calciminers. E. H. HUMPHREY, 217 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS CALCIMINers; steady work and good wages. Apply at 561 Wabash-av., early.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BLACKsmith, also good finisher. 108 North Desplaines-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—10 FARM HANDS, 1 WOODCHOPPER, and 6 railroad hands. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE TEA HOUSE IN Boston, a salesman of experience; one well acquainted with the trade in Illinois to travel in that State. Address, with reference, P. O. Box 1985, Boston.

WANTED—A SPECIAL AGENT IN THIS CITY for the fastest selling novelty ever introduced. Address WELSH & CO., P. O. Box 70, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL FAST-SELLING ARticles; pays largely; gives steady employment. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—25 BOYS WITH 25 CENTS EACH; they can make $5 every day selling a new and useful article. 244 Clark-st. JOHN WHITEFORD, watchmaker and jeweler.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN CAN MAKE BIG PAY by the day selling our large landscape chromos, handsomely framed, to families on weekly payment plan. No capital, but good reference necessary. Call at Room 6, No. 121 East Lake-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH $150 cash willing to go to Cincinnati and take charge of business and share in profits. Call at 145 South Clark-st., Room 30.

WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY THAT KNOW A good thing when they see it, for the best plan in the United States for making money. We give each man a county to work in, and guarantee $70 a week on small capital. Will send $1 samples for 25 cents to men out of business, or full particulars on receipt of stamp. RAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY AT NO. 257 WEST Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WHO CAN loan a few hundred dollars; good security, easy work, pleasant home, and steady place. Address A 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL. APPLY AT 741 West Jackson-st., near Lincoln, this morning and all Thursday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL IN A PRIVATE family to cook, wash, and iron; must be first-class. 797 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply C. O. REED, with Wilson Bros., 67 Washington-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GERMAN GIRL, must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at once, 536 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, to live on North Side. Swede, Dane, or German. Apply at 178 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, CAPABLE SWEDE OR NORwegian girl for general housework at 1231 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family at Evanston. Address 674 Michigan-av., between 12 and 2, Wednesday.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl to do second work, and help to take care of children in a private family. Apply at 21 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST, FAITHFUL GIRL; must be a first-class cook, washer, and ironer. Good wages paid. Bring city references, and call at once at 1311 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, IMMEDIATELY, FOR general housework who can bring good reference. At 644 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN PASTRY-room. Apply at 66 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE PROTESTANT girl to do general housework in a family of four persons. Call at 719 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. INQUIRE Wednesday morning at 670 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; a good home and good wages to a good girl with references. 344 Division-st., North Side.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; Norwegian, Swede, or German preferred. Apply at 454 Michigan-av. to-day, Wednesday.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, STEADY GIRLS, WITH good references. 207 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; Protestant preferred; basement door. 13 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS AT 13 ELDRIDGE-court this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK AT THE French Hotel, 37 and 39 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 943 Indiana-av. Reference required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a private family. Apply at 469 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR AMERICAN GIRL that can come well recommended to cook, at 179 West Washington-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS—ONE TO DO DINING room, the other to do chamber work. Apply at 121 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Call immediately at 424 South State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. 195 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—GIRL—SWEDE PREFERRED—TO DO general housework; must be well recommended and neat. Call immediately, at 211 South Wood-st., corner of Congress.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 341 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron for a small family. Apply at 655 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, one that knows how to cook, wash, and iron. Good wages. Apply at 1446 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at No. 1050 Indiana-av. Norwegian or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1417 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; MUST BE a good cook, washer, and ironer; German or Swede preferred. 41 Fourteenth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

WANTED—TEN COLORED WAITERS AT THE Gault House. Apply in the dining-room.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK, cook, wash, and iron; references required. Apply at 371 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 249 West Van Buren-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO DO PLAIN SEWing. Call at 358 South Park-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

WANTED—BUTTONHOLERS, TO TAKE WORK at their homes. At 67 Washington-st., up-stairs. WILSON BROS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WHO can trim thoroughly; come prepared to work. 659 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS; good wages to first-class hands. Apply early at 262 and 264 Wabash-av., second floor.

WANTED—A TAILORESS TO WORK ON PANTS; none need apply except experienced hands on custom-work. 141 South Water-st., corner Clark, Room 8.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TAILORESS; ALSO an apprentice to learn dressmaking, at 215 Thirty-first-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD SHIRT-IRONER TO GO 40 miles in the country; best of wages paid. Call at 167 East Madison-st., basement; ask for MORRIS.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—EVERYONE WHO WISHES FEMALE help of any description to apply to R. F. CHRISTIAN, Office 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF child 2 years old; work light; parties boarding. Call at 374 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE AND NEEDLE-woman not under 20. Apply at 323 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children; must have some experience and come well recommended. Inquire at 33 East Pearson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, 14 OR 16 YEARS OLD, to take care of a baby, at 853 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF BABY and make herself useful. Call for two days at 41 Blue Island-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD APPEARance and first-class references to act as cashier in a first-class barber shop. Send communication to C 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSER READY TO CANvass among families can get good paying work. Call Room 6, No. 121 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL about 17 or 18 years old, to do ladies' hair-work. Address M 35, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or both, by one who can give good city references and real estate security if required. Address F 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A young man of experience, or an interest in commission or other business. Can invest $1,000. Address B 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE drugstore by a gentleman of thorough knowledge of medicine. Please address A 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale grocery or commission store. Please address F 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN druggist, with good references. Inquire of C. E. GLACIUS & CO., 322 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESCRIPTION clerk, by a German graduate in pharmacy, speaks good English; salary limited. Best city references. Please address O P, Chemist, 222 South Clark-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family who thoroughly understands his business and can show the best references from last employer. Please address for three days P J, No. 134 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER BY A MAN with first-class references. Apply 108 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man that fully understands the care of horses and carriages; is sober, can milk, and give five years recommendation from last employer in city. Address A 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young man, a Swede, as coachman in a private family; understands the business thoroughly; city references given. Call for five days. Address A 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener; is willing to make himself useful. Any gentleman in want of such a man will confer a favor by calling on, or addressing, J M, 342 North Franklin-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER OR TO work with a private family, by a man of 35 years; the best of reference given. Address A 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL OR landscape gardener of middle age, sober, industrious and having good references, wishes for a situation; he is a good hand at rock work and rustic work, and generally handy. Address A 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS cutter in a restaurant or butcher shop. Address A 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MILLER OR STONE-dresser, by a thoroughly competent man. Refers to the most practical men in the business. Address F 5, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman; can give the best of references. Address M 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for wholesale drug house, either in city or country. Have an extensive acquaintance and thoroughly know my business. Address D 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GARDENER'S PLACE—by a middle aged Englishman, care of horses, cows, and make himself generally useful; first-class references. Address THOMAS BRYANT, for 10 days, Post-Office Graceland.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, in a small family, second-work, or the care of children. Answer by mail MABEL PRATT, 1122 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMan cook in hotel, or restaurant; meat or pastry; city or country. Inquire at 246 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman girl, to do second-work and wait table, in a private boarding-house; best of reference. Call for two days No. 344 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second-work, or general housework. Please call at 301 Third-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Inquire at 121 Leavitt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 825 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT SECOND work and take care of a child. Apply 21 Honore-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, TO cook, wash, and iron, or general housework; city or country. Good reference. Call at 424 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in small family. Please call for a few days at 636 West Washington-st. West Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family; has good reference. Call at 230 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash, and iron, or do second work. Please call at 582 State-st., near Twelfth, from 9 to 11 and from 3 to 5.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK FOR MY BOARD for a short time. Address MRS. C. CLARKSON, 328 West Madison-st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOUR GIRLS, TWO as second-girls, two as cooks or laundresses; references if required. Call for two days at 234 South Dearborn-st., near Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETANT GIRL to do second-work. Inquire at No. 121 Ohio-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman to do chamber-work, nursing, or plain cooking, and general housework; city or country. Please call, or address, 281 Third-av., between Twelfth and Taylor-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family. Call at 704 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in hotel or private family. Call at 41 Fourteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND AND DINING-room girl in a private family. References given. Call or address 84 White-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR SECOND girl. Good references, if required. Please call at 66, corner of Gurley and Morgan-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Scotch girl to do housework in small family. Best of references. 693 Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NICE YOUNG GIRL, to do up-stairs work and waiting on table; no objection to large or small family; with references. Call at 602 South State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Please call at 773 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS second girl or housework; can do plain sewing. Please call or address No. 41 Fourteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress in a family where there are young ladies to dressmake and sew for, by a young woman who is a competent dressmaker and understands cutting and fitting; would wait on an invalid lady or travel with her. Address, 3 days, D 15, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, to do family sewing, or sew in a dressmaking establishment. Address A 16, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED middle-aged lady to take care of a child or children, or do family-sewing. Please call for one day at 259 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl of quiet habits, as nursery governess; will take entire charge of one or two children, or sew. References if required. K 97, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR nurse to invalid lady. Apply at 391 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A PROTESTANT Canadian as housekeeper; also one for second-work; city or country. Call at 197 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel, or widower's family. Address M 25, Tribune.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help can be suited on short notice by MRS. S. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES DESIRING first-class female help of any nationality can be suited at once, by calling at MRS. BAKER'S office, No. 41 Fourteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

BOOKS.

A FULL LINE OF BLANK BOOKS OF ALL styles, sizes, and kinds, just received from a bankrupt sale in Boston, and will be sold at one-third to one-half less than the usual retail prices, at BALDWIN'S cheap bookstore, 199 East Madison-st.

DUNGLISON'S PHYSIOLOGY, TWO VOLS., $3.50; cost $7. Documentary History of New York, 4 quarto vols., $15. Many rare books in stock. Will pay good prices for good books. GILBERT'S, 165 South Clark-st.

1,000 VOLUMES BOOKS AT HALF PRICE. Initial paper 25c box. Writing papers, envelopes, inks, etc., very cheap. Good prices paid for books, magazines, and music. MILLER'S Cheap Book-Store, 102 East Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—4 AND 6-IN. BEADED CEILING.
4 and 6-in. dressed flooring.
4, 6, and 8-in. O. G. casing.
8 and 10-ft. lengths of beaded ceiling, O. G. casing, and clear boards.
8 and 10-ft. common boards.
Square and flat dressed pickets.
Cheap at corner of Twelfth and Lumber-sts.
STARRETT & BRO.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE HOUSES NOS. 287 and 289 West Van Buren-st., with barns, $600 per year; No. 111 Throop-st., suitable for two families, cheap; all have modern improvements; 2-story house 366 West Jackson-st. R. M. OUTHET, 179 East Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE 1657 Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID TWO-STORY FRAME house of 16 rooms, 50-foot lot, very desirably located, on Michigan-av. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house 19 Rush-st. Apply to J. T. RYERSON, 216 South Water-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 2-STORY AND BASEMENT house, 10 rooms, at $55 per month. Inquire at 662 Wabash-av., basement door.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling 1129½ Prairie-av.; $600. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—House has 10 rooms and bathroom, and is completely furnished. A great bargain will be given for cash. Rent $50 per month. Apply at the house, 651½ West Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FROM MAY 1, NOS. 217 AND 219 North State-st.; 10 rooms and all modern improvements. ELLIOTT ANTHONY, 77 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 11 rooms, bath-rooms, water-closet, etc., 388 West Harrison-st., corner of Aberdeen. JAMES T. YOUNG, northeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts., Room 8.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city, at low rents to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, WITH NINE ROOMS, ON Langley-av., corner Forty-second-st.; rent low to a first-class tenant who will pay promptly in advance. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 688 FULTON-ST., NEAR Lincoln, cheap. Call at my office between 10 and 12 a. m. B. L. HONORE, 192 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—A NEW TWO-story basement octagon brick, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and brick barn. CHARLES N. HALE, 83 Randolph-st., third floor.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV.—THE ELEGANT FOUR-story residence, No. 5 Calumet-av., near Twentieth-st., to a private family. Apply at Room 6, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE ON WALNUT-st., near Wood; good order. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS, No. 616 North Clark-st.; to good party only; cheap at $60 per month; possession any time. Apply at house.

TO RENT—TO COLORED PEOPLE ONLY—THE fine three-story and basement brick building, No. 56 Michigan-av., is offered at extremely low rent to one or more colored families. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TENEMENT TO PARTY without children. Owner wants board self and clerk. L. WEBSTER, 826 Cottage Grove-av., old number.

TO RENT—OPEN TO-DAY FOR EXAMINATION—123 and 125 West Jackson-st., price $25 each; 7 rooms each.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK AND STONE FRONT dwelling houses, with modern conveniences, at $35, $37.50, $40, $45, $50, and $63.33 per month on Arbor-place, Carroll-av., North Ada and North Sheldon-sts.; also 3 flats in brick block, Randolph and Carpenter-sts., by S. S. HAYES, 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST RENTS IN CHICAGO—A nice 2-story and basement brick, South Side, for $40 per month. An elegant marble front, West Side, for $65. A nice 2-story frame, West Side, for $35. If you want cheap rents call and see us. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 71 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

TO RENT—NO. 1075, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Twenty-fourth-st., for $1,200 a year; southeast front; bay window on side; furnace, and all modern improvements. The owner can be consulted at the same number between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Possession given 1st May.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with modern improvements, 60 Marshfield-av., one block from Van Buren-st. cars and Ashland av.

TO RENT—557 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST.; MODERN improvements, house of 11 rooms, good stable, street paved. Also 474 West Lake-st., house 10 rooms; cheap to good tenants. S. S. JONES, 189 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—259 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—THREE-story and basement marble front. F. C. TAYLOR, 123 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT bricks on Langley-av. and Forty-first-st. B. T. WRIGHT, on premises, and 137 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A SMALL, NEAT family, a cottage of 8 rooms, for board of self and wife. Inquire at 128 Honore-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE 185 SOUTH MORGAN-st., 10 rooms, modern improvements, gas-fixtures, stable, etc. Apply on the corner next south.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEMENT swell-front house on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; gas-fixtures with house, furnace, range, laundry, etc. Dining-room on main floor or basement; house 25x75; good barn. This is a rare chance to get a first-class house in a first-class location without buying it. V 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY STONE AND BRICK houses Nos. 288, 290, 292, and 294 West Washington-st.; also, two brick houses northeast corner of Throop and Van Buren-sts.; one all furnished. Inquire 120 Throop-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING, 16 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.; parlors, dining-room, kitchen, etc., on first floor; has bath-room, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water on both floors; well lighted and comfortable in all seasons. Apply at Room 10, 191 Clark-st., or 947 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH ELEVEN rooms, 133 Winchester-av., half a block from Van Buren-st. cars; rent, $35 per month; with barn, $40. Apply next door.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, CONVENIENTLY situated. Furniture of 14 rooms for sale cheap for cash. None but cash customers need answer. Address A 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—THE TWO-STORY AND basement brick dwelling-house, 946 Wabash-av., northeast corner Twenty-first-st., 10 rooms; all the modern improvements. Apply to M. H. WILSON, 67 and 69 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—116 HONORE-ST., NEW 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, furnace, range, and gas-fixtures, parlor, hall, and stair carpets; will rent to responsible party for $50; possession any time before May 1. Call at house from 2:30 to 4:30.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, SEVERAL HOUSES, from $20 to $35 per month. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 25, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, ELEGANT, FURNISHED house, with extensive and pleasant grounds, at Kenwood, from May 1. JAMES W. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—IN WELLINGTON-PLACE, ON FORTY-sixth-st., near corner of Woodlawn-av., Kenwood, 2 new 2-story houses, 6 rooms and cellars, marble mantels, gas-fixtures in, hard and soft water, rent $260 per year. Inquire of C. B. DUPEE, Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

TO RENT—A FINE RESIDENCE AND BARN, with grounds, plenty of fruit, in the beautiful village of Geneva, Ill. Address S. W. HULL, Geneva.

TO RENT—AT MAYWOOD—GOOD HOUSE, ALL complete, with or without barn, near to depot. GEORGE F. KIMBALL, Maywood, Ill.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK—3 GOOD HOUSES near depot. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEAR THE NORMAL School, a neat cottage of 8 rooms, barn on lot, $15. Apply at 1105 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT FOR THE SUMMER my residence at Lake Forest, furnished. D. J. LAKE, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, to gentlemen; rent low if permanent. 665 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO THE RIGHT PARTIES, THE SECond floor of 137 Michigan-st. Inquire on first floor.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS (FIVE rooms each) on Twenty-second-st., east of Wabash-av. HENRY WOOD, 150 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS IN private house containing all modern improvements; near to business centre. 252 East Indiana-st., near Dearborn.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, by day, week, or month, at 71 Monroe-st., Room 18, half a block from Post-Office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; rent reasonable. 168 East Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, 164 AND 166 East Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—SUITES OF 3 OR 6 ROOMS, AT 127 East Van Buren-st. Inquire of Janitor in building, or at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—344 WEST ADAMS; GROUND FLOOR of 2-story cottage, 6 rooms; possession given immediately. Cheap to acceptable party. JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 344 West Adams or 70 State-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, 94 AND 96 EAST KINzie-st., adjoining the Wells-st. Depot.

TO RENT—STORES 255, 257, AND 259 HALSTED-st., northwest corner Harrison-st., possession of 255 immediately, 257 and 259 May 1. Also, to rent immediately, the large basement under corner store. Apply to J. H. KESLER, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, No. 150 Lake-st., between Clark and La Salle-sts., with iron shutters on all rear openings. Rent low to a good tenant. SAMUEL GEHR, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT stores in Ely Block, corner of South Water-st. and Michigan-av., with office, vault, and elevator; rent low to good tenant. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 85 JACKSON-ST. Inquire of W. M. DEE, corner Franklin and Quincy-sts.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STORE AND BASEMENT 290 State-st., near Van Buren, with or without second and third stories above. C. S. WALLER, 163 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—3 BRICK STORES AND BASEMENTS, 2 with fire and burglar-proof vaults, 295, 299, and 299½ West Randolph-st.; stores only $30 per month. By S. S. HAYES, 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK STORE, WITH BASEment if desired, on West Madison-st., for merchandise. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 26 LAKE-ST., NEAR WAbash-av., 5 stories and basement, 24x130, to 40-foot alley. Will rent whole or part cheap to good tenant. J. H. ROFF, 74 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WITH FIXTURES, STORE 687 WEST Madison-st. Immediate possession. A. BLAKE, 159 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DESIRABLE STORES ON State-st. Four-story and basement brick on Madison-st., near Market; $3,000 per annum. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 96 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO RENT—FINE STORE AND OFFICES IN Y. M. C. A. Building, 148 and 150 Madison-st. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 8, 148 Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES 46 AND 48 WEST LAKE-ST., 27x125, lighted on three sides, central location for commission business. Upper floors suitable for light manufacturing. Will be rented together or separate. Apply at 38 South Canal-st., or GOODRICH & STOKES.

TO RENT—CHEAP—3 STORES AND SOME VERY fine office rooms. Inquire of Dr. J. A. MORRIS, Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—FRONT PART OF FIRST FLOOR OF store 24 South Canal-st. (space to let 20x75); choice location for any business; centre of trade in engines, mill-machinery, and kindred branches. Rent low to a good occupant. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front store 46x80, 54 and 56 Franklin-st., very cheap. C. B. HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GOOD STORES ON TWENTY-SECOND-st., near Wabash-av., excellent location. HENRY WOOD, 150 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—SPACIOUS OFFICES IN THE AMERIcan Express Building, very low to first-class firms; these handsomely finished rooms, now offered at low rent (for business purposes only), have every modern convenience, and most perfect protection against fire; the building has a passenger and freight elevator, and is heated throughout by steam. Apply to A. L. STIMSON, Room 28.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN CITY NATIONAL BANK Building, 154 and 156 Washington-st.; a first-class elevator will soon be in; rent low. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE CORNER ROOMS SECOND FLOOR of Union Trust Company Building, northeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.; also, rooms on floors above. Apply at Union Trust Company.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN BUIDLING 126 Clark-st. P. D. HAMILTON, Room 2.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, THE WHOLE OR ANY part of the finely-lighted building, 60x80, two stories and basement, corner Clinton and Quincy-sts., lately occupied as a machine-shop by H. H. Scoville. BROWN BROTHERS, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—FARM-HOUSE, BARN, ORCHARD, etc., with 20 acres land in Western Springs, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 15 miles from city. Apply from 10 to 12 to T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—FOR STORAGE OR MANUFACTURING purposes—A store 18x84 feet, connected with a two-story warehouse in the rear, 36x56, with elevator, and basement 56x92, with stable-room for 4 horses, and drive-way into basement, situated on Fifth-av., just south of Van Buren-st. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 179 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—UNITED STATES HOTEL, CORNER Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st., 60 rooms. Furniture for sale. Rent very reasonable. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 96 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, SECond floor of stores 34 and 36 South Canal-st., 40x140, lighted on three sides, suitable for salesroom in any business; steam elevator accommodations. Apply on the premises. Will divide if desired.

TO RENT—WITH POWER (ABOUT 20-HORSE), 3 shops containing about 8,000 square feet of room and yard-room; one of the best locations in the city for manufacturing furniture or similar purposes; rent very low to right parties. Inquire or address A. MATUSKA & CO., 253 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT WAREhouse on East Kinzie-st., suitable for factory purposes. E. S. DREYER, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PUBLIC HALL, WITH TWO ANTErooms; warmed by steam. Apply to T. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

TO RENT—DOCK ON MAIN RIVER. APPLY TO T. LYMAN, Room 17 Portland Block.

TO RENT—LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE NO. 178 and 180 North Clark-st., on or before May 1. Furniture for sale. Rent cheap. Business location the very best; 40 boarders in the house. Apply No. 180 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—127 VAN BUREN-ST., WELL-LIGHTED basement, good location for business. Inquire of Janitor in building, or at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—COAL-YARD, WITH SIDE-TRACK, on West Side, near Polk-st. Apply at Office 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—DOCK ON SOUTH BRANCH, NEAR Polk-st. bridge; 150 feet front. Apply at Office 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—DOCK—150 FEET RIVER FRONT, NEAR Twenty-second-st. bridge; railroad track on this property. Apply to JAMES GAMBLE, Room C, 80 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE with a few thousand dollars wishe to rent a first-class hotel in the city, doing a good business. Address, with full particulars, G. LAFOSSE, 115 West Eighth-st., New York.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX OR seven rooms in desirable neighborhood by a family of two; must be close to business centre, and convenient to street cars; rent promptly paid. Address L 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND COTTAGES in all parts of the city for A No. 1 tenants: what's the use of having bad tenants while the city has good ones in it? Houses rented, rents collected, and returns made promptly. F. C. VIERLING, Room 12, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS and barn between Chicago-av., Hubbard, Ashland, and Robey-sts. Call or address 581 West Erie-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES—I HAVE INQUIRies from good parties for houses in all parts of the city. Houses rented and returns promptly made. JACOB C. MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BRICK OR STONE-FRONT, modern improvements; West Side, east of park preferred. Apply at 106 Fifth-av., Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE WITH GOOD BARN; small family, no children; South Side preferred, east of State, and north of Thirty-second-st. A. STRICKLAND, 174 East Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FEW FURNISHED ROOMS for gent and sister, without board; must be cheap and in good locality. Address B 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, within 1 mile of Court-House, or 5 or 6 rooms. State price. Address F 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 TO 10 rooms in a good locality; rent from $25 to $40 per month. Address P. O. Box 15, City.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN a good neighborhood for a small family; terms must be moderate. Address C J F 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN a respectable private American or German family for one or two gentlemen; North Side, east of Wells-st., preferred. Please address A 16, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL, ON ACCOUNT OF death, one brown mare, 7 years of age, 15½ hands high, can show better than 2:50 in single harness and much faster in double; also one thoroughbred or Kentucky road or family mare, 16 hands high, 6 years of age, can trot in 3:30; they are both excellent saddle-mares; also one very handsome Canadian pacing-horse, 14½ hands high, 7 years of age, can pace in 2:30; to be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner has no further use for them; also a Willet side-bar top wagon and a set of single harness, whip, blankets, etc. Apply at the billiard hall in the Woodruff Hotel, Wabash-av., corner Twenty-first-st.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT 10 A. M.

Ample time given to test all horses sold under warrant. Finding our stock largely increased, and the demand as great, we have been compelled to increase our sales to three times a week. See catalogue days of sale.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF CARRIAGES FOR sale at low prices at my new manufactory, 293 and 295 Wabash-av. Repairing in all branches. P. L. SMITH.

A FEW MORE LEFT OF THOSE $100 BUGgies, the best buggies in the city for the money. 108, 110, and 112 North Desplaines-st. ROBERT SHAW.

A. L. S. MILLAR—REPAIRING CARRIAGES AND buggies at bottom prices. 196 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE YOUNG HORSE; will work single or double. Inquire 907 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY—VERY CHEAP—CAN be seen at MILTMORE & STRUNK'S Livery Stable, 109 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ONE LEATHER-top buggy, used 3 weeks; one leather-top, side-bar buggy, used about 4 months. Private property, and must be sold this week, at 300 Wabash av.

I WILL SELL MY HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness at a bargain; buggy is square box, and but little used, No. 1 and leather top; can be seen at 298 and 300 Wabash-av. for the next three days, in care of the Chicago Carriage Manufacturing Company.

HORSES CHEAP—25 HORSES FOR WORK AND driving. Several small horses, colts, and ponies at bargains. 68 West Monroe-st.

ONE VERY FINE SLIDE-SEAT BUGGY AT A bargain, used but twice; cost $350, can be bought for $225; owner has no use for it. Can be seen at the Chicago Carriage Manufacturing Company's, 298 and 300 Wabash-av.

SADDLE PONY FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT 398 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO HIRE GOOD TEAM AND HARness for a few days. Call early in the morning at barn in rear of 187 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A WHITE OR GRAY HORSE, WEIGHT about 1,000 pounds; also a light pole and set double harness, cheap; will pay in real estate and some cash. B 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND EXPRESS wagon; will exchange Homewood property and cash. Call at Feed Store, 616 West Twelfth-st., at 8 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—GOOD TOP BUGGY, HORSE, AND harness, together or separate, in exchange for lots, clear. L. H. WHITNEY, 146 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A HORSE THAT RACKS OR PACES, very stylish, weight 800 to 850, perfectly gentle for lady to drive. Address D 50, Tribune office, two days.

$150 CASH WILL BUY A LARGE SPAN OF farm or work horses; must sell to-day. Boarding Stable, 165 Michigan-av.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold; loans made on real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

I HAVE A FEW SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN, from $200 to $400, on short time and good security. A. H. STOVER, 146 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums of $1,500 and upwards. Apply to Union Trust Company, northeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED TO MAKE a large number of loans on city real estate. Applications by principals only solicited. H. M. SHEPARD, attorney-at-law, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERty; improved preferred; funds in hand; can close without delay. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

SMALL SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEhold goods and other good collaterals. Room 14, 145 South Clark-st.

TO LOAN—AMOUNTS TO SUIT—WE DESIRE some applications on good inside improved or unimproved. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 ON FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE. Address E 80, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate, in or near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 123 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, houses on leased lots, and other good securities. No. 243 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO BORROW, $2,000 FOR 6 MONTHS, on six 3-story brick houses, etc., 12 years' lease. State lowest rate. Address D 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL LOANS OF $2,000 EACH ON brick houses. No go-betweens need answer. Address C 80, Tribune office.

8, 9, AND 10 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate. Mortgage-paper bought. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. NORTON, HULBURD & HATCH, 94 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 ON HAND TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL estate security. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

$3,500 AND LARGER SUMS, TO LOAN ON city property. Over $5,000 at 8 per cent. A. S. PALMER, JR., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED INSIDE property. Morgan Loan Agency, 106 Fifth-av., Room 4.

$20,000 TO LOAN UPON GOOD SECURITY in city, suburbs, or farms. CHURCH & LINGLE, Room 3, 126 Washington-st.

BEECHER.

The Defendant Devotes the Day to Explanations.

What Was Meant by "Nest-Hiding," "True Inwardness," Etc.

How Mother Morse Came to Call Him Her "Dear Son."

History of Beecher's Acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull.

His Last Visit to the House of Mrs. Tilton.

An Interview in Which Not a Word Was Spoken.

A Chapter in Corinthians Does All the Talking.

The Reverend Witness Overdoes the Testimony Business.

Admonition by the Court Against His Amplitude.

The Lawyers Have a Hot Time Among Themselves.

Fullerton and Beach Object Themselves Hoarse.

They Succeed Partially in Enforcing Their Ideas of Evidence.

A Presidential Candidate Among the Spectators.

OBSERVATIONS.

MUCH LEGAL GAB.

ADMONITORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 6.—The crowd was enormous again to-day, and Judge Neilson opened the morning session by a sharp, stern admonition to persons in the gallery. He threatened, in case of future disturbances, to clear the court and sit thereafter with closed doors. Beecher himself was unusually bright and cheery. His elevation to the witness-chair has evidently robbed the situation of its terrors, and his voice is clear, positive, and solemn.

A SARDONIC AUDITOR.

Moulton sat all day just at his adversary's feet, staring up in his face with a constant, bitter smile.

THE LISTENERS, THE EVIDENCE, AND THE OBJECTIONS.

All the lawyers were present except Pryor. Beecher's family, including all its members, were, as usual, early in their places, and all around them sat prominent personages of Plymouth congregation, who listened with undisguised satisfaction to the pastor's lucid statements, both of his own positions, and of Tilton's and Moulton's operations. The constant series of positive and solemn denials and contradictions which Beecher had to make was remarkable for its conciseness, solemnity, and emphasis. The greater part of the morning was spent in earnest and passionate contention over the admissibility of Beecher's repetitions of his conversations with Mrs. Tilton as evidence. Beach showed much ardor in maintaining his positions, and not unfrequently made excursions into the realm of invective with a force and a vigor which rang through the Court like the pealing of a trumpet Beecher's color heightened at the intensity of Beach's personal allusions.

THE CHARITY CHAPTER.

One of the incidents of the morning session was the introduction of a Bible into the arena of forensic dispute. Evarts desired earnestly and fought hard to introduce as evidence certain texts marked by Beecher in an interview with Mrs. Tilton, which interview must have partaken of the character of a pantomime, since Beecher declared that during its occurrence he spoke not a word. Beach, with proper fire, interposed a strong objection against the admission of the texts, and eventually was successful.

NO FOOLISHNESS.

Policemen were scattered all over the court, and it would have been the extremity of foolishness for any partisan to show his feelings.

Prominent on the Bench this afternoon was

SPEAKER BLAINE,

whose fine head attracted general attention. He leaned forward during the session and listened with notable interest to the testimony. Perhaps Beecher had no keener and more patient auditor than the ex-Speaker.

THE TROUBLE OF TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

was that it was a pennyworth of Beecher to an intolerable quantity of legal discussion.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

PRELIMINARIES.

THE LADIES STILL CURIOUS.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Judge Neilson's last words in the Tilton-Beecher trial yesterday were addressed to the women, advising them not to attend to-day, saying: "Friday morning and this morning I refused admission to a great number of ladies with regret. I think in some of the weeks to come there may be an opportunity, but just for the present I think the ladies who are here, and for one day have seen the place, might as well be content." If the women heard the address of the Judge, they certainly did not heed it, for this morning the usual number, armed with tickets of admission, crowded into the court-room, and as many more were turned away for want of room as on any previous day. Every seat in the court was occupied long before 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Beecher and her daughter, Mrs. Scoville, arrived before that hour, and were soon followed by the defendant, Mr. Beecher. The plaintiff and all his counsel were late, for the first time. While waiting for the plaintiff's counsel Mr. Beecher took his place in the witness' chair and glanced over his memorandum of dates and occurrences.

AN ADMONITION.

Before the court was opened Judge Neilson admonished the people in the gallery that unless there was perfect order the doors of the galleries would be closed in the future, and unless the people on the floor would keep more quiet the number of chairs would be lessened.

Among those present was the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter, who took a prominent part in the deliberations of the Congregational Council last spring.

Judge Neilson advised Mr. Morris to take out an order of reference in the matter of the examination of Henry W. Cleveland, as he (Judge Neilson) was not really well enough to attend, but promised to attend this evening.

MR. BEECHER PROCEEDS.

The lawyers having now all entered the court, Mr. Beecher testified: When Mrs. Tilton raised the question of separation, besides telling her to ask Mrs. Beecher for advice, I applied to George A. Bell, a member of the church and a Deacon, to take part. To him I stated the facts, and asked what had better be done. I thought it would be in the duties of Deacons and in the church, and that was the end of it. He said it was a case which should not be meddled with. Among the earnest counselings with Moulton and myself, one was with regard to how standing-ground could be got for Tilton, and his family settled. He said Tilton's house was mortgaged for $7,000, and he suggested that the mortgage be raised and the house settled on Mrs. Tilton. I said, when this was going to be done, to let me be counted in.

BESSIE'S SCHOOL-BILLS.

HOW MOULTON ARRANGED THE MATTER.

Q.—Now, do you remember how the money matter came up between you and Moulton in regard to any bills or any payments on account of Miss Bessie Turner's education? A.—I do remember the first one.

Q.—Well, about when was that, or how, in reference to any bill that was presented? A.—My impression is it was some time in the summer of 1871. I will not be certain about that. I can't refresh my memory probably, but he said to me one day he was paying a great deal of money out for Tilton, and that here was a bill he thought it would be well for me to pay; that he thought it would be a great help to Tilton, an assistance to him, or something to that effect. There was no formality or arrangement. He presented it to me, and I said, "Certainly, I will do that, or anything that you think will help the family; if you will let me know, I will be glad to do it."

Q.—What was said in connection with that? A.—It was in connection with some statement in which there was a definite sum, I remember. I did not see the account, but whether I saw the paper or not, I don't know.

Q.—Now, before this introduction of the matter to you in this form of contribution, had you known or heard of anything about Bessie Turner's arrangement. A.—Nothing whatever. I had, I should perhaps say, heard Mrs. Morse make some allusion to it either orally or by letter. I think it was in her letter of her being absent, but

I DID NOT KNOW WHERE SHE WAS,

whether it was a visit for good or for how long. I knew nothing about her being at school until this matter came up.

Q.—Did you take any part in providing the arrangements for her departure, or location, wherever it was? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Regarding payment in future on this account of Miss Turner's, to be applied in this way, how did the matter come on as you recollect it? A.—There was no arrangement made about it from time to time. At intervals Moulton would say: "Send me," or "I wish you would give me so much." Sometimes he wrote it, and sometimes he said it, and when it was in the "dry season," that is when I was not lecturing, I did not always give it promptly. Sometimes I paid two sums together. When it was in the winter season, and I was lecturing at all, I almost always sent my check or something of that kind immediately. I made no inquiry about it, and don't know anything about it except I understood it would be a relief to Tilton not to be obliged to make this provision.

Q.—Now, where did you receive or have tendered to you any account of these expenditures? A.—I don't recollect anything.

Q.—Did you keep any account of the aggregate of these amounts? A.—I don't think I ever kept any account or memorandum on the earth of any money I ever had. I certainly did not make exception in this case.

Q.—During the early period, and in connection with the talk about money, either about this mortgage or otherwise, was anything said between Moulton and yourself about Tilton's being to Europe? A.—Oh, nothing, nothing seriously. I recollect I have heard the subject spoken of, the dropping of accidental words in conversation how to put some money in his pocket, how to open a future, what to do.

Q.—What did Moulton say, if anything, on that subject? A.—Well, directly, I cannot repeat, except that I have a recollection that that subject came up, but it made no special impression on my mind. At a later period I do recollect what he said.

Evarts—I won't go on with that at present.

THE LAST INTERVIEWS.

THE CONVERSATION CONCERNING LITTLE RALPH.

Q.—There is a little further item of testimony in connection with that visit to Tilton's house, which I was last inquiring about. You will remember you wrote a letter where there was said to have been a discussion about the child. A.—The interview of some early part of February? The first two weeks of February? Yes, I remember.

Q.—Only one further observation as to Tilton's testimony. I call your attention to some of the evidence that has been given as to whether anything further took place.

Evarts (reading)—In what part of the interview to which you have made reference? Tell what else occurred at such interview. A.—Some remarks were made which I cannot recall, and he expressed grief and misery, and burst into tears. That is the actual end of the interview.

Q.—Now, on the occasion of your visit at his house in February, was there any occasion during the interview with him, or with him and his wife, in which you expressed grief, or misery, or burst into tears? A.—I can't say that I did not express regret, because, in the fore part of the interview, the earlier part of the interview, we passed over the Bowen difficulty, and I will not say that I did not cry. I made no record of my tears in my memory, sir, and I don't think my memory, on the whole, was a very hopeful one and a very reassuring one.

Q.—At the close of the interview, was there any such action? A.—Do you mean the interview in the first part or in the second?

Q.—The interview just before you left the house. The close of the interview. A.—Why, sir, the last thing that was done was to kiss each other all three around, and I did not burst into tears for that. [Laughter.]

A HINT TO BEECHER.

Judge Neilson—I wish counsel would instruct the witness when he can do so to answer simply "yes" or "no." Perhaps it would be better received by the audience.

Evarts—To Mr. Beecher—"Yes," or "no," as an answer, sufficiently disposes of a question as a matter of evidence, and a direct answer to a question addressed to you, that is a proper answer which the law requires, and all expressions of amplitude or emphasis are unnecessary.

To the Court—I suppose that is Your Honor's view? Judge Neilson bowed his head affirmatively.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

Evarts—It is in the testimony here that you had had one other interview at Tilton's house with Mrs. Tilton; that it was alone with her. You remember that? A.—I do.

Q.—Was it as you recall it in the latter part of the year 1871? A.—That is my supposition.

Q.—Now, sir, how did that interview arise? A.—I can't say from any knowledge; only I have an impression that I was sent for to that interview.

Q.—By whom? A.—By Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—By Mrs. Tilton. You went there and found her? A.—Yes, sir; she was there alone.

Q.—Now, sir, what passed between you and her on that visit?

A LEGAL SQUABBLE.

Mr. Fullerton, for plaintiff, objected to this interview being given in evidence. This, counsel contended, was a year after the charges were made, and, said he, evidence such as this could be manufactured.

Mr. Evarts argued at some length for the admission of this testimony, as it was the only interview that occurred between the parties after the interview of December, and after the account of the trouble between the parties had been published.

Judge Neilson suggested that defendant could state what occurred without giving any conversations.

Mr. Beach argued against this, taking the ground that Tilton was absent from this interview, and therefore he thought it was not admissible. He would ask, Did the Court hold that declarations of Mrs. Tilton or Mr. Beecher at an interview between parties when the plaintiff was not present should be given as evidence? On what principle was it that Beecher, after the evidence given against him, should be allowed to manufacture evidence against his adversary? It was against the maxims of law that Mrs. Tilton or Mr. Beecher could give their declarations, their manufactured evidence, possibly, for the purpose of opposing the prosecuting testimony. Counsel must object to this line of evidence, as they did not know what it was, or what was their defense. It placed them under a species of injustice which His Honor must not permit. It was at the will of defendant to deny acts charged, and counsel supposed that would cover the interview and relations between them.

Judge Neilson said it was his opinion, in view of the offenses with which defendant was charged, that he could relate what occurred at this interview, but not any conversation which took place, and he so ruled.

The examination then proceeded as follows:

Mr. Evarts—What occurred between you and Mrs. Tilton on this interview as separate from any conversation? A.—I went into the parlor. I sat down. I listened. I marked a passage in the Bible. I got up, I bowed, and went home.

Q.—What passage in the Bible did you mark?

ANOTHER LEGAL CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Beach—That I object to.

Judge Neilson—It is an act. I think you may take that.

Mr. Evarts—What did you mark? A.—I marked the passage contained in the fifteenth chapter of the First Corinthians, fourth to seventh verse.

Q.—Will you read the passage that you marked?

Judge Neilson—Did he read it?

Mr. Evarts—Will he read it now?

Mr. Beecher—I will read it. I did not read it.

Mr. Evarts—I understand that. I understand that you marked the passage and handed to to her. Now, will you read the quotation or shall I?

Mr. Beach—That is something that did not take place there.

Judge Neilson—I assume that counsel has read it before. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—Of course, but I don't suppose we always remember it by verse or chapter.

Mr. Beach—Well, sir, I don't suppose we are entitled to have scenic effects about it.

Mr. Evarts—There is no scenic effect about it. I have been permitted to prove an act, and the act was not marking the Bible in general, but marking a particular passage and handing it to Mrs. Tilton, bowing and leaving, without conversation.

Mr. Beach—Well, he gives the whole acts of the parties at the time within your Honor's ruling, but it does not make the passage which he marked evidence in this case, to be read as evidence by witness on the stand.

Mr. Evarts—Marking a passage—and yet we cannot show what the passage was? Well, that is the law of evidence with a vengeance.

Mr. Beach—Yes, it is with a vengeance, and with a truth, and with justice. A communication was made by the witness to Mrs. Tilton at that visit, and I ask counsel if his intent is, by the marking of those verses, that the sentiment of those verses was communicated to Mrs. Tilton at that time. It is precisely the same as if he had repeated that from memory to Mrs. Tilton upon that occasion, and his giving it as a part of a conversation. The following are the verses referred to, but which were not read:

THE SCRIPTURAL QUOTATIONS.

"4. Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself and is not puffed up.

"5. Doth not behave itself unseemly; seeketh not her own; is not easily provoked; thinketh no evil.

"6. Rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in truth.

7. "Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."—Corinthians, xii., 4-7.

Q.—Have you marked in this book the verses? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is this your own book? A.—No, sir; it is the swearing Bible.

Mr. Evarts (to the Court)—I now hand your Honor the book which he has just marked.

Mr. Beach—I object to its being read as proof.

Judge Neilson—You may read it hereafter. It will do you no harm to read that as part of your argument.

Mr. Evarts—I shall do so, but I also claim the right to read it as evidence; but if your Honor excludes it I will take an exception.

Mr. Beach—I object to its being read.

Mr. Evarts (to witness)—You have given the chapter and verses? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And that closed that interview? A.—Yes, sir, after the ordinary courtesies of a gentlemanly farewell.

SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS.

Q.—Now, sir, were you ever in the house since that time that you remember? A.—I do not recollect any other visit.

Q.—Under what circumstances have you met or been in company of Mrs. Tilton since this period of December, 1870, other than those you have already given? A.—I do not recall but two. There may have been more, but I don't recall them just at this present moment. I recollect meeting here once at Moulton's house in December, 1872.

Q.—Yes? A.—I think November or December, '72.

Q.—Yes, that has been testified to by other witnesses? A.—I have met her once last summer, in 1874. I think these are the only times I can recollect.

Q.—Now, what about meeting her on the street or in your own lecture-room? A.—I remember to have met her twice on the street. I do not recollect other meetings than that.

Q.—And do you know at what period of time, what years or months either of those were? A.—No, sir. I have simply a picture in the air of meeting her.

Q.—Yes, sir? A.—Some transient conversation without special importance so far as my memory is concerned.

Q.—You accosted one another? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—About what length of time? A.—On one occasion I walked about a block. I met her on the Heights, I think. I met her on Hicks street, and walked about a block. On another occasion my impression is that I was going down Clinton street, and when near Montague I walked down as far as her house with her. I did not go in.

Q.—Now, in connection with the Sunday-school in the fall of 1871, do you remember any meeting between you and her? A.—I do not recollect any.

Q.—At the Sunday-school? A.—I do not recall any, but it is very possible.

Q.—Was it her custom to attend Sabbath-school? A.—No, sir, except on rare occasions.

Q.—On any such occasion do you recollect anything passing between you and her? A.—I don't recollect anything. There may have been, but I don't recollect.

Q.—Now, at your Friday evening meetings, do you remember any occasion on which there was any interview between yourself and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I don't remember any interview, and yet I have an impression that I did meet her there, but it is only an impression.

Q.—You mean an interview in which you spoke with one another? A.—Nothing more than simply a greeting.

Q.—And the Sundays at your church? A.—I don't recollect meeting her to speak to her, and yet it may have been. It was the habit of our church, both at the Friday night meeting and Sabbath morning meeting, for all persons having little errands with me, or little greetings, to stop. I sometimes stopped half an hour in meetings,—from ten to forty minutes, as the case might be.

Q.—In meetings of that kind between yourself and parishioners, do you recall any meeting between yourself and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I don't.

Q.—Was Mrs. Tilton ever at your house at this period of December, 1870? A.—Not to my knowledge. I never saw her there.

Mr. Beach—Does that word never apply to all time? A.—No. I understood Mr. Evarts to limit to a time.

MORE IMPORTANT LETTERS.

MR. BEECHER'S EXPLANATION THEREOF.

Mr. Evarts (handing a letter to Mr. Beecher)—Just look at that letter and say if you received it? A.—I don't remember receiving it. I presume I did, though. It is in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting.

Mr. Evarts—This letter was produced by Moulton, was handed to him by Beecher. Q.—Well, was that letter preceded by any communication on your part. Look at the letter and say if that letter was preceded by any communication on your part? A.—Not that I know of. I have no recollection whatever in regard to the matter.

Q.—Do you remember giving it to Moulton? A.—I don't recollect giving it to him, sir.

Q.—Do you remember any habit or suggestion to you for giving letters? A.—I remember a habit, but no suggestion.

Q.—No suggestion was made, but there was that habit on your part? A.—There was the habit on my part.

Q.—Of carrying to Moulton letters you received? A.—Whatever I considered proper. I did not carry him everything, but I carried him whatever I thought in honor I had a right to carry, that would throw light on the situation of which he was the man in charge.

Q.—Yes. Well, and if these letters were carried to him, or given to him; if this letter was given to him, it was in that way? A.—It was given to him in that way, if I gave it. Probably I did.

Q.—Now, sir, please read that letter through, as I wish to ask you some questions. Do you remember receiving that letter? A.—I do.

Q.—Well, sir, do you remember what you did with that? A.—I gave that to Moulton.

Q.—Was this a letter from Mrs. Tilton to you, dated May 3, 1871? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was that preceded by any communication by you to her? A.—I don't recollect any, sir. Do you mean anything to which it was responsive, or any communication?

Judge Neilson—Anything leading to it.

Mr. Evarts—Anything leading to it? A.—That is what I understood your question to be.

"NEST-HIDING."

Evarts (reading)—BROOKLYN, May 3, 1871.—MR. BEECHER: My future, either for life or death, would be happier could I but feel that you forgave while you forget me. In all the sad complications of the past year my endeavor was to entirely keep from you all suffering, to bear myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of it. My weapons were love, a large, untiring generosity, and "nest-hiding." That I have failed utterly, we both know; but now I ask forgiveness."

Q.—This word, compound-word, nest-hiding, is it a word of any use by you or with which you were conversant? A.—No, sir; it is not my word in any sense or way.

Q.—Had it been a word used between you and Mrs. Tilton in any way before this letter? A.—Not that ever I remember. It was certainly not a common word.

Q.—What did you understand by that word when you received this?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

Judge Neilson—I think we'll take it, sir.

Witness—I understood——

Mr. Beach—We except, sir.

Witness—I understood it to simply signify the hiding of troubles in her household.

Recess.

THE BIRD HAS SUNG IN MY HEART.

After recess the examination of Mr. Beecher continued.

Q.—[Showing letter.] Look at this, Mr. Beecher, if you please, and say whether you received that letter, and if the memorandum of date of its reception is yours? A.—First I thought the memorandum of the date wasn't, but it looks like my writing when I write poorly.

Q.—Well, you think? A.—I think it is, sir.

Q.—Made at the time, you suppose? A.—I think so.

Q.—The note itself has no date? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Evarts—Retain the letter.

Q.—This date of March, 1871, Mr. Beecher, is the month following these February letters of 1871, isn't it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You remember the letters of Feb. 8, that were spoken of yesterday? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Evarts—I will read this letter which you have before you, and ask you some questions about it.

"WEDNESDAY—MY DEAR FRIEND: Does your heart bound toward all as it used? So does mine. I am myself again. I did not dare to tell you I was sure, but the bird has sung in my heart these four weeks, and he has covenanted with me never again to leave. Spring has come. Because I thought it would gladden you to know this and not to trouble or embarrass you in any way, I now write. Of course I should like to share with you my joy, but can wait for the beyond! When dear Frank says I may again go to old Plymouth, I will thank the dear Father."

Now, Mr. Beecher, had any letter passed from you to Mrs. Tilton except that letter of the 7th of February from her, prior to your receiving this letter? A.—None that I know of, sir.

Q.—Well, what is your impression? A.—I don't think I sent any.

Q.—This, then, is the first letter, as far as you know, that you received from her, after your letter of this 7th of February? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Which has been given in evidence—sent through her husband? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, sir, is there anything in the expression of this letter, is there any reference which you recognized then or now, of any special or covert meaning? A.—No, sir. I understood that perfectly then, and do now.

Q.—What was your understanding of that letter then?

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

Mr. Beach—One moment, sir. We except to that.

Mr. Fullerton—This letter is to be translated, sir, in the light of events proven. There is no other way.

Mr. Beach—That understanding must come from some fact, some evidence.

Judge Neilson—Might it not come from some misconception?

Mr. Beach—The question is, What does this letter mean; what is its significance? Is that to be determined by the party on the stand or by the jury? Accompanied by surrounding facts and circumstances, the question is, What did Mrs. Tilton mean? It is not for the witness to say. It is for the jury to say what the instrument means,—first by the language, and second by its accompanying circumstances. If there was any act of his which was founded on this letter, why it might be admissible in connection with the act.

The Court—It is immaterial unless there's something of the kind behind.

Mr. Beach—Unless there is something of the kind behind—unless it is material—it is not to be received. They must show the circumstances which render it material before your Honor will admit it. I submit with great respect, but with great earnestness nevertheless, that the witness' understanding of that letter, and the giving of construction to its phraseology, and the meaning of Mrs. Tilton—I submit—is inadmissible.

Mr. Evarts—We only contend here as to the fact of any covert or secret meaning.

After further argument, Judge Neilson ordered that the question might be answered.

Mr. Evarts—When you say there was no covert meaning in any of the expressions of this letter, Mr. Beecher, do they refer to any matter of private intelligence between you and Mrs. Tilton? A.—They do.

Q.—What were those? A.—The words of the letter.

Mr. Beach—The proper and the only way is to show the circumstances under which this case arose, and then to leave the construction to be drawn by the Court and the jury. Let them draw their own conclusions. If there is no special relation or effect connected with the writing of this letter, it is then within the province of the Court and the jury to assign significance to that fact.

Judge Neilson—I will allow the question.

[Read by the stenographer.] What were those matters? A.—There had been former efforts made by Moulton, Tilton, and myself to bring a more wholesome state of feeling in the household. About four weeks had elapsed when I received this letter announcing the change that had taken place. When Moulton returned from the South, I took him in my library and talked about this letter, indicating a happy state of things existing as the result of his final clearing-up effort.

Q.—Did you make any answer to this letter? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—This last clause of the letter—have you it before you? A.—Yes.

Q.—"When Frank says I can once again go to old Plymouth I will thank the dear father." What did you know or understand about anything between Frank and herself? A.—I did not know anything about it. It was their own business. I don't recollect that it came to me at all.

Q.—Except from this letter? A.—Yes; I saw there was something in it. I don't know what it was.

Q.—Did Moulton speak to you of that clause of the letter? A.—I don't recollect.

Mr. Beach (to Evarts)—Is that the same memorandum?

Mr. Evarts—It is a new memorandum of dates. It is the same we offered to show you.

PREPARED TESTIMONY.

Mr. Beecher—I have here likewise the printed copy of the documents and letters that I have made suggestions upon. These are printed copies of the letters.

Mr. Beach—Well, sir, as I suspected, this is something more than a mere memorandum of dates. There are subjects classified and arranged so as to suggest the subject-matter spoken of under particular heads and I think it is incompetent.

Mr. Evarts—How can it be incompetent?

Mr. Beach—Because it is not competent for a witness to reduce his testimony to writing either in whole or in part.

Mr. Evarts—This is the paper spoken of at the outset, and offered to you, and you did not object.

Mr. Beach—No I did not; but when I began to think there was something in it of substance, I began to make inquiries with regard to it.

The Court—It may be too full for a memorandum.

Mr. Beach—Can he use it if it be too full for a memorandum?

The Court—Yes.

BEECHER TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Please look at No. 13, which is a letter of yours, (handing) at this passage (indicating), "I am now at home here with my sister." Does that refer to the period at which Mrs. Perkins was your housekeeper in your wife's absence? A.—It does, sir.

Q.—Was that letter written during that period? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was it in 1872 or 1873 that letter was written? A.—1872.

Q.—Mr. Beach suggests that it might possibly be the end of 1871. How is that? No answer.

Q.—Has this letter, which I have here, any relation to that letter of Mrs. Tilton's to you of March 8, 1871? A.—No, sir; none.

Q.—It is not then an answer to your letter? A.—It is not.

Mr. Evarts—Read the letter.

"The blessing of God rest upon you. Every spark of light and warmth in your own house will be a star and a sun in my dwelling. Your note broke like spring upon winter, and gave me an inward rebound toward life. No one can ever know, none but God, through what a dreary wilderness I have wandered. There was Mount Sinai; there was the barren sand; there was the alternation of hope and despair, that marked the pilgrimage of old. If only it might lead to the promised land! or, like Moses, shall I die on the border? Your hope and courage are like medicine. Should God inspire you to restore and rebuild at home, and while doing it to cheer and sustain at the side of it another who surely needs help in heart spirit, it will prove a life so noble as few are able to live, and in another world the emancipated soul may utter thanks. If it would be of comfort to you now and then to send me a letter of true inwardness, the outcome of your under life, it would be safe; for I am now at home here with my sister, and it is permitted to you, and will be an exceeding refreshment to me, for your heart's experiences are often like bread from Heaven to the hungry. God has enriched your moral nature. May not others partake."

Q.—To what relation between yourself and Mrs. Tilton and her family did that letter relate?

Objected to.

The Court—Take it.

Exceptions.

A.—To that disturbed condition which Moulton and Tilton and I attempted to restore to order and harmony again; that want of confidence between husband and wife, which I thought I had been the occasion of impairing, and which I labored considerably to restore, and to encourage her as her pastor as well as friend to use every endeavor in the power of human nature to restore the bright and particular object of her life.

TRUE INWARDNESS.

Mr. Evarts—Now, in the latter part of that letter Mr. Beecher, there is a word underscored, "to send me a letter of true inwardness." Was there any special or conventional meaning of that word as between you and Mrs. Tilton? A.—There was a very special meaning in it on my part, but no conventional or understood meaning between us. I did not want to encourage her in the slightest degree.

Mr. Beach—Well, I object to that.

Mr. Evarts—We won't take it in that way. What special meaning did you—— A.—That she should write to me about her religious experiences to the exclusion of every other.

Q.—As distinguished from her external circumstances? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, there is another phrase here: "True inwardness, the outcome of your inner life."

IT WOULD BE SAFE,

for I am now at home here with my sister, and it is permitted to you" (being underscored) permitted to you. A.—The permission was simply a reference to the fact that in—that by our past agreements and by the understanding of all parties there was—there need not be any hindrance to our social relations.

Q.—This was subsequent to the interview you have given in February? A.—That was in February, 1871, and this is in February, 1872.

Q.—Now, on the subject of being safe, in what sense of safety did you use that expression? A.—Well, sir, when a woman is invited to pour out her innermost thoughts on religious subjects it is—she has a right to the knowledge that it shall not be shown. It was to be one of those letters that I would not take to Moulton. There were several that I never did take to him that I regarded——

Mr. Beach—This is not within the line of inquiry.

Mr. Evarts—Well, this last observation. In that privacy in that sense of privacy was the word "safe" used? A.—Certainly.

Q.—Can you now remember, Mr. Beecher, whether or not this letter was written subsequent to an interview which has been spoken of in Tilton's testimony,—an interview which you had with him in the cars at Springfield? A.—Well, I could not. I don't know that I could indentify it in any such way.

Q.—In January, 1872? A.—I don't know that I could indentify it in any such way.

Q.—Well, you remember that you had an interview with him in the cars? A.—Distinctly.

Q.—And the date of that has been fixed, I think, by Tilton or by a letter? A.—But there is no date to this, and I——

Q.—No date to that, but this is while your sister was in your house? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, can you or not recall whether or not that letter was written in that winter of 1872, subsequent to your interview with Tilton in the cars, or not? A.—I cannot recollect anything about that.

Q.—Do you know how early in the winter of 1872 your wife left your house? A.—No, sir. I cannot recall it.

Q.—Did she leave as early as the beginning of January to go South? A.—I could not say, sir. It varied in different years, and I have not looked to the point at all. I could very easily ascertain it if you thought it was important.

"STANDING ON THE EDGE OF THE OTHER LIFE."

Evarts—Please look at that letter. Do you remember writing that letter, Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, I have a general recollection of it.

Q.—I read it, as I wish to ask you some questions. It is dated 20th of January, 1872, and commences with the quotation (reading):

"Now may the God of Peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ. This is my prayer day and night. This world ceases to hold me as it did. I live in the thought and hope of coming immortality, and seem to myself most of the time to be standing on the edge of the other life, wondering whether I may not at any hour hear the call, 'Come up hither.' I shall be in New Haven next week to begin my course of lectures to theological classes on preaching. My wife takes the boat for Havana and Florida on Thursday. I called on Monday, but you were out. I hope you are gaining strength, growing stronger and happier. May the dear Lord and Savior abide with you. Very truly yours. (Signed) H. W. BEECHER."

Q.—Do you now see the time or about the time at which your wife left for the South? A.—I do.

Q.—So that the former letter, to which your attention was just called, was written after that date, where you spoke of your sister being at home? A.—Well, it would depend on whether my sister—oh, it must have been.

Q.—Now, sir, here is a slip of paper that has been put in evidence. That is your writing? A.—Yes, sir; that is my writing.

Q.—Now, by memory or in any other way, can you connect that slip or memorandum with any other letter, or as being inclosed in any other letter, or what not? A.—I do not remember any.

Q.—It does not connect itself in your mind or memory with any other communication? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Now, sir, will you state on what occasion, or under what circumstances, that letter of yours (showing witness a letter)—it is the same letter which I have just read aloud to the jury—was written? A.—Yes, sir; why, I don't understand what you mean exactly, sir. You mean what object?

Q.—What occasion or circumstances in the family of Mrs. Tilton or Mr. Tilton had occurred? A.—The death of his brother, sir, had occurred not far from that time.

Q.—At their house? A.—At their house, I understand, sir. I didn't attend the funeral.

Q.—Now, looking at the letter, do you recall any special circumstance to which that refers, which led to the writing of that quotation, and the residue of the letter? A.—Well, that was a letter written, as near as I can recollect, in furtherance of the same line of conversation that I have spoken of again, and again, and again,

TO KEEP HEART AND COURAGE IN MRS. TILTON,

and from time to time to let her know that I thought of her and prayed for her, and was looking to see good fruit of her own endeavor. This was written on Saturday, and I was going to be gone week after week right straight along, and I wrote to tell her that I had called to see her.

Q.—Did you know at the time of writing this letter of the care and attention Mrs. Tilton had given to the nursing of Mr. Tilton's brother? A.—I did not.

Q.—But you had heard of it? A.—I had heard of it.

Q.—Was it a prolonged illness and nursing? A.—I cannot say about that, sir, definitely, but I remember his being a very feeble person from ——, in and out. I had seen him there for years before, from time to time, and knew him to be a very delicate and feeble person, and I heard of his being in the Hospital or in the Retreat, and I heard of his death, and I heard also of Mrs. Tilton's great kindness to him.

Q.—Now, you had called upon her, had you? A.—When this letter was written?

Q.—Yes? A.—Yes, sir; called at her house.

Q.—And did not see her? A.—I did not see her. She was out, as was said.

Q.—Now, you have said that you were to leave town for a considerable absence? A.—It was to be an absence that would run until spring, taking out the heart of each week.

Q.—It was a prolonged occupation of certain days of the week? A.—I had twelve lectures to deliver at New Haven, week by week.

Q.—Now, there is a reference to your wife's leaving for Havana. Was there any special occasion or purpose in mentioning that?

MR. BEACH OBJECTS.

Mr. Beach—I object to that, sir. Take the extreme instance that Mr. Beecher had written a note in direct terms to Mrs. Tilton, inviting her to visit his house for the reason that it would be safe, his wife being absent, can he come forward and deny the language of the letter by saying what his purpose or intent was, and are not we to derive that from his declarations and acts made at the time, and not from any construction he may choose to place upon the language now?

Mr. Evarts—If Your Honor please, if the language has no possible application other than its own terms, then any statement concerning it will not vary it, and is not to be introduced. But when in a letter from a gentleman to a lady, a statement of a domestic fact and a fact of entire publicity, that Mr. Beecher was to leave at a certain time, is brought into the seriousness of a trial for the purpose of making an imputation that it was advance information to cover an assignation, and the party who wrote it is on the stand, why then it is competent by every rule of evidence to show that he had no such meaning.

Judge Neilson—You could inquire for that last circumstance, certainly, that last circumstance.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Beecher, in this announcement of the fact of the proposed date of your wife's departure, was there any interest or purpose in respect of any visits of Mrs. Tilton? A.—None whatever.

Q.—And, as a matter of fact, was she at your house thereafter? A.—No sir; she was not.

A MEETING ARRANGED.

Q. (Handing witness a paper)—That little note refers to your seeing Mrs. Tilton "next Friday," if you "don't see her to-morrow"? A. (Reading)—"If I don't see you to-morrow night I will next Friday."

Q.—Now, can you, from that memorandum, recall any circumstance or date, or any day of the week on which that was written? A.—I cannot fix it as to time definitely. I recollect the circumstance. I know Mrs. Tilton wished to see me about her mother, or some other matter, and I dropped this hasty note to say that if I did not see her on Friday night, I would the next Friday night.

Q.—And where on "Friday next" would you have seen her? A.—In the lecture-room, or after the lecture.

C.—Is that the reference to Friday night? A.—That is what I understand it, sir.

Q.—Well, at that time as now, Friday night was the regular lecture or prayer-meeting night? A.—Yes, sir. It never has been any other. It is the regular prayer-meeting night, and it is the night of errands, incidents, and so on, at the close.

Q.—Now, what is the habit of these interchanges between you, as pastor, and those of your congregation who present themselves. Is there any privacy about it? A.—No, sir; that all takes place in the front in the cluster of people.

Q.—In the public room? A.—Always.

Q.—And in the presence of such as there are there? A.—Yes, sir. They stop—from twenty to fifty, or sometimes a hundred of them, but generally there were from ten to twenty; little errands or engagements of people that want to see me, and ask what day they can call; other persons, to know if I can attend a baptism, or if I have received a note, or if I will come to tea, and a thousand little things of that kind. I am out of town so much that it is difficult to get at me.

MRS. MORSE TO BEECHER.

Q.—Please look at this letter,—a letter from Mrs. Morse of Oct. 21, 1871,—and say if you remember receiving it and delivering it to Moulton? A.—Is it in 1871?

Q.—Oct. 21, 1871, seems to be the date. A.—This is her handwriting.

Q.—Well, at the very end of it she says: "Do you know I think it strange you should ask me to call you 'son.'" Do you remember anything that passed between you and Mrs. Morse, before this letter was written, to which that refers? A.—Yes, sir, I do.

Q.—What was that? A.—A conversation that I had with her at a wedding. She was under a great deal of feeling.

Mr. Evarts—Well, what arose between you and Mrs. Morse? A.—It was simply that she had no counsel or no one that she could go to. She could not go to her daughter even, and I said: "Take counsel of me as if I was your son." It was a complimentary and courteous statement, made off-hand, without any consideration but that of kindness, but she seized upon it, and ——

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

Mr. Beach—One moment.

Judge Neilson (to witness)—Well, you understand that to be the origin of that expression between you and Mrs. Morse? A.—Yes, sir; that was the origin of it.

Mr. Evarts—What wedding was this? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—You say Mrs. Morse spoke of trouble, and of having no counsel, or you have intimated that. What trouble was it she referred to? A.—Trouble in the family of her daughter, and her own troubles came up also in relation to support, and what not.

Q.—Was it a question of pecuniary—were they matters of pecuniary consideration that she was referring to? A.—It was only in part that, sir.

Q.—Well, that gave origin to the phrase used by you to her concerning which she writes to you?

Fullerton—I object to that.

Judge Neilson—So far as you know.

Witness—So far as I know.

Mr. Evarts—Well, the letter says, "Do you know I think it is strange that you should ask me to call you 'son.'"

Evarts—That is all of that letter.

To witness—Did you at any time ever ask her to call you "son" in any other way than you have now stated to counsel? A.—No, sir.

THE WOODHULL.

HER PART IN THE DRAMA.

Mr. Beecher, do you remember in May, 1871, or thereabouts, anything arising in reference to a card of Mrs. Woodhull that had appeared in some of the New York papers? A.—I do.

Q.—How was that brought to your notice, and by whom? A.—I don't know, sir. I saw it in the papers.

Q.—Now, when did it come to be a matter of conference between you and Moulton, or you and Tilton? A.—I think—well, within a few days—within a day or two. I have an impression the day following, but I cannot say quite certainly.

Q.—Now, what occurred between you and Tilton or Moulton, or both of them, consequent upon the appearance of this card? A.—The only thing I recollect was an interview with Tilton a day or two afterward, in which he gave me an account of his visit to Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Well, state how he described that interview. A.—Well, sir, he said that as soon as he saw that card he was satisfied that it had reference to him and his household, and he determined that he would go right down himself personally, and, if possible, put a stop to that matter; that it portended mischief. He said that he prepared himself that he might see her at his best. He gave me an account, therefore, of how he got himself up, and went down, and met Mrs. Woodhull, and asked if it was Mrs. Woodhull. She said it was. He told her who he was, and he proceeded to say that he had seen a card in the morning papers, and wished to ask whether that card referred to him and his family, and that she said it did; and then he said he never in his life brought to bear on any human being such an amount of personal influence as he did upon her. He was determined he would

CARRY HER WITH HIM BY HIS INFLUENCE,

and that after some considerable conversation he succeeded, and when he left it was with the understanding that all proceedings in the direction that were offensive to him of that kind should be adjourned or terminate,—I don't know exactly which. That was the substance of the statement that he made to me.

Q.—Did he mention any argument or inducement in regard to his own position in reference to her views that he had used with her? A.—He did. He told me that he had reproached her for attempting to make war on him, inasmuch as he, like her was a sufferer from proclaiming substantially the same ideas of social philosophy and of divorce. I didn't understand him to say the same full theories of social reorganization, but the same substantial theories of liberty of individuals and of divorce.

Q.—Did Tilton ever give you any other account of any interview or visit to Mrs. Woodhull on this score—on this subject, than that you have now given? A.—You mean relating to that card?

Q.—Relating to that card, or to an interview that he had had with Mrs. Woodhull in reference to that card? A.—I don't recall any other.

Q.—Did he tell you at any time that when he visited Mrs. Woodhull on the subject of the card, that she turned to him after he had read the paper, and asked him (reading from Tilton's testimony): "'Do you know, sir, to whom I refer in that card?' I said to him that I replied in a cavalier way, 'How can I tell to whom you refer in a blind card like this?' I told him that she had then said, 'I refer, sir, to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and your wife.'" Did he give you a narrative of that kind? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Nor resembling it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did he say to you that when she said that to him that this announcement filled him (Tilton) with astonishment, and that Mrs. Woodhull instantly said to me, "I read, sir, by the expression on your face that my charge is true"? A.—He never said anything of that kind to me.

Q.—Did he then say to you this or its equivalent: "I told him that I could not remember in what words I had met and endeavored to throw off her accusation," that she instantly followed it up with

A RECITAL IN VEHEMENT TERMS,

in the most excited manner of a dozen or twenty particulars, extravagant and violent, all of which, or a portion of it, she afterward gathered together in the card of Nov. 2, 1872? A.—No, sir; he went into no such details with me.

Mr. Evarts—Tilton says of that last statement—of course that "she afterward gathered together in a card of Nov. 2, 1872," was not a statement that was then made, but was a description of what she had told him. I will qualify my question (to witness)—Now, did Tilton on this occasion give you this narrative as having been told him by Mrs. Woodhull, "The substance of the story which she told me was that there had been a criminal relationship between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton"?

Mr. Morris objected.

To the witness—Did Tilton repeat to you as an interview he had with Mrs. Woodhull this or anything like it: "The substance of the story which she told me was that there had been a criminal relationship between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton"; that Mrs. Tilton had confessed it on her door-steps, I believe, to Mrs. Davis, of Providence, and to other persons, and that, "when I had received intelligence from her I had used some violence upon her; that I had taken her down to Greenwood Cemetery, and in the presence of the graves of her children stripped her hand of the wedding-ring which I had once put there, and trampled it with my heel into the sod of the grave of one of her children; that I had become a drunkard in consequence of that calamity, and had on numerous occasions struck my wife; that I had kicked her during pregnancy; that I had in every way vilified and abused her; that I had brought this crime to the attention of Beecher through Moulton, and that he had gone down, he (Moulton) had gone down with Beecher, and, with a pistol pointed at his head or breast, had

DEMANDED BACK SOME PAPERS

at the peril of his life. She went on in that strain. I will not undertake to give all the particulars, but, as I said before, I may repeat that I saw them afterwards gathered together in the article of Nov. 2, 1872." Now, in his account to you of his interview with Mrs. Woodhull did he give you a narrative of that kind? A.—He could not.

Mr. Evarts (reading)—"I told Mr. Beecher that I had left Mrs. Woodhull to go to Moulton; that I had informed Moulton briefly and hurriedly of that strange interview; that Moulton had instantly said, 'The woman must be crazy; she must be dealt with; I must see her.' I told Beecher. In pursuance of that determination by Moulton, he and I took a carriage—I believe that very night—at all events, a night or two afterward, but very near that time, and we drove to Mrs. Woodhull's house. I told Beecher that we two (that is, Moulton and I) had had an interview with Mrs. Woodhull; that, during this interview, she occupied our attention not with the story, except in very slight part, but mainly with an extravagant account of her views of Spiritualism; that she had stood in the middle of the floor and had built a kind of ladder with her hands between earth and heaven, on which she said the angels ascended and descended."

Q.—Did he give you that narrative? A.—No, sir. I never heard of it until I heard it here.

Evarts (reading)—"That there was a communication between the two worlds; that she had referred slightly to my interview and to the scandal, and that Moulton had said to her that it was wrong for anybody to be vindictive—wrong for any woman to speak ill of another; that she had only to go to Brooklyn to see Mrs. Tilton and she would find in her delicate and gentle manners and life an entire refutation of any such cruel story." A.—Tilton never told me any such thing.

Q.—Now, was this interview between you and Tilton about this interview between Moulton and himself and Mrs. Woodhull? Did he go on or did he say as follows: "I told Beecher that Moulton and I, on coming away that night, had discussed in the carriage how we should get along with Mrs. Woodhull; that Moulton expressed, on that occasion, his full conviction that

THE WOMAN WAS NOT IN HER RIGHT MIND,

and that she must be dealt with as a dangerous person, and by kindness, and I told him if he had any suggestions in the matter as to how we should meet this new danger—comfort this new enemy—I wanted to hear them." Do you remember anything of that kind occurring? A.—Allow me to ask you whether I am answering to the reality of these meetings between Tilton, Moulton, and Mrs. Woodhull, or only the repetition of them to me?

Q.—Only the repetition of them to you. A.—Oh, well, nothing of that kind was ever told me.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, what conversation did you in fact have with reference to any steps or proceedings being taken by Tilton or Moulton, or both, with your knowledge, in regard to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—None whatever. I had nothing to do with that woman, except so far as she intruded herself upon me, and so far as it concerned me to listen to her eulogies at hand of Moulton and Tilton. She never in any way whatever, by my counsel, was brought into this matter, nor did I in any way whatever propose any counsel, method, mode, machinery, or anything else, for the use of her.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, this is stated by Tilton to have occurred in an interview between you and him. Moulton said that his "method was—his proposition was—to treat her with kindness; do some service for her; put her under some obligation to us. Beecher said that he would very cheerfully co-operate in that plan, and he thought it was the best and the only plan. He asked me (that is, Tilton) if I would co-operate. I said I would, and we agreed as part of the method by which we should deal with Mrs. Woodhull that we would become personally acquainted with her." A.—No, sir; that is false. In explanation of their conduct they told me that they thought the way to deal with her was to

LAY HER UNDER OBLIGATIONS TO THEM,

and they did ask me on one occasion if I would not co-operate, and I absolutely refused to have anything to do with her.

Q.—Now, at this interview, did anything of this kind occur? "We agreed also that, as she was a woman, we would put her under the restraint of womanly acquaintanceship—in other words, that she should make Mrs. Tilton's acquaintance and Mrs. Moulton's. Beecher said it was impossible for him to do anything in that regard with Mrs. Beecher; that she would never make any alliance with him to any such ends; she was a hard woman to get along with, and she must be left out of that." Did any such conversation about your respective wives take place? A.—No, sir; the only consultation of which that is true in any degree was the fact that, after some considerable time, Moulton and Tilton told me they regarded her as one of the most extraordinary women that they had ever met, and that, surrounded as she was by bad influences, she acted from the lower plane of her nature; that, if she could be put in communication with the upper influences of life and her noble nature appealed to, they thought she would

LEAD A REVOLUTION

in the times in which she lived, and their eulogies were simply extravagant of her. I never counselled her association with Elizabeth Tilton, nor with Emma Moulton,—a world too good. I never thought of her coming to my house.

Q.—Did you ever express this feeling or opinion to Tilton: "Mr. Beecher told me that he hoped that the two ladies (referring to Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Moulton) would be able, with our help, to hold Mrs. Woodhull under kindly obligations to us, and that he hoped that neither of them would make any objection to her coming either to my house or Mrs. Moulton's? A.—That is putting into my mouth what was said to me.

Q.—Well, did you say anything of the kind? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever say to Tilton that you had an interview with Mrs. Moulton on the subject, and requested her to invite Mrs. Woodhull to her (Mrs. Moulton's) house? A.—Never.

Q.—Now, Moulton states this, Mr. Beecher, as a part of an interview after the publication of this card, when he saw you about it: "I told him that I thought it would be necessary, in some way, to influence that woman against the publication of the stories; that I thought I ought to see her. He said he hoped I would; and I did see her, in consequence of my consultation with Mr. Beecher." Did that occur? A.—No, sir. That I had a conversation with him is very possible, but there was not a step taken in consequence, of counsel with me, not a step.

Q.—At the time of this conversation or consultation with you, had Moulton already seen Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I don't know.

Q.—When was the first time, Mr. Beecher, and where that you saw Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Sometime in the midsummer of 1871.

Q.—And where? A.—At Tilton's house.

Q.—How did that meeting come about? A.—I was walking one Sunday afternoon from Moulton's house with him, and we strolled along at haphazard. We came down in that neighborhood.

BEECHER FIRST MEETS WOODHULL.

Q.—What neighborhood? A.—Tilton's house; and he said, "Look here; let's go in and see Tilton. Mrs. Woodhull is going to be there this afternoon." That was the first intimation I had of her presence. I declined to go in; but he said he thought it would be better, and that I had better do it, and I consented to his urging, and went in and saw her.

Q.—Well, how did you find the people when you entered the house? A.—I saw somebody in the back parlor.

Q.—Where were Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I don't know. I don't remember seeing Mrs. Tilton at all.

Q.—Well? A.—Mrs. Woodhull was up-stairs in the receiving-room—up-stairs.

Q.—How did you get into her company? Who took you up? A.—I don't know who took me up. I was escorted there, and left there alone.

Q.—With Mrs. Woodhull? A.—With Mrs. Woodhull. She was waiting for me apparently.

Q.—Well, sir, what passed between you? A.—Well, she received me most cordially, both hands shaking mine; had long desired to see me, and counted it

Mr. Beach—I don't perceive, sir, the admissibility of the interview between Beecher and Mrs. Woodhull.

Judge Neilson—The conversation is not admissible, I think.

Mr. Evarts—Well, you had an interview that lasted ten minutes,—from ten to fifteen minutes? A.—I think not over fifteen, and not less than ten.

Q.—Well, did you have anything to say to her during that interview on the subject of these difficulties of Mrs. Tilton and her husband or yourself? A.—Not a word, not the slightest allusion.

A SECOND MEETING.

Q.—Now, when did you next see her? Do you remember the occasion of an excursion? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Yacht-race or a warehouse inspection? A.—Yes, sir, both.

Q.—Well, what was that affair? It was a trip down the bay with a number of gentlemen from the press and others, to see the Lavania, was it not? A.—To see the English yacht beaten by our American Sappho, and back again up to the warehouse of Woodruff, Robinson & Co., and then we were landed in Brooklyn. It had got to be between 5 and 6 in the evening, I think.

Q.—Well, now, whose pleasure party was that, and by whose invitation was—? A.—I was invited by Moulton, and I understood he and the firm to be the head of it. What was represented was the pleasure of seeing the yacht, but the main object they had was in disclosing to us on what a scale their warehouse business was carried on. A very pleasant afternoon it was.

Q.—Tilton was present? A.—Tilton was present, Oliver Johnson was present, and various others.

Q.—And Mrs. Tilton was not in this excursion? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Well, after the excursion? A.—Well, after we landed at Montague Ferry, Moulton asked me to go back and dine with him. I am not certain whether my folks were in town, but, at any rate, I consented and went to his house to dine with him, and

FOUND MRS. WOODHULL THERE,

or she came soon after. I found it was quite a dinner party. He had said nothing about that to me, and I supposed it to be a family dinner, and went around and found myself put at the table next to Mrs. Woodhull. The dinner was very good. [Laughter.]

Q.—Well, at that interview with Mrs. Woodhull, was anything said between you concerning this? A.—No, sir; we had no talk except at table, and a very little then.

Q.—Now, when again did you ever see her? A.—I think the only time afterwards that I ever saw her to speak with her was when she came to have me preside at the Steinway Hall meeting.

Court adjourned.

SUIT AGAINST TOWN-COLLECTOR EVANS.

A suit was brought yesterday in the Circuit Court by the People of the State of Illinois, for the use of the Town of South Chicago, against Michael Evans and his bondsmen, B. G. Caulfield, Daniel O'Hara, Clark Lipe, R. E. Goodell, and B. V. Page, the damages being laid at $3,000,000. The real amount sought to be recovered is a balance of about $20,000, which Evans refuses to pay for two reasons—one reason because the Town Board voted to give him $15,000 for his services and the expenses of his office, the other reason being that he has been enjoined lately, as is well known, at the suit of L. B. Boomer, from making any settlement of his accounts or paying over the balance in his hands.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

Proceedings of the Illinois Legislature Yesterday.

The Bill Making Railroad Tickets Non-Transferable Killed.

Display of Ferocity by Its Author, Herrington, Engineer, of the Union Depot Bill.

The Copperas Creek Bill Sent to the Governor for His Approval.

The Dam to Have the Net Canal Earnings Till July, 1877.

Kehoe's Tax-Collection Bill and the General Revenue Bill Passed in the Senate.

Reassembling of the Michigan Legislature After a Short Recess.

ILLINOIS.

THE MORNING HOUR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 6.—The morning hour was occupied this morning in taking the vote on the bill appropriating $500 for the relief of Frederick Wagner, one of the State troops injured while on duty after the Chicago fire, and the bill reducing by $4,000 the appropriation for the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago. There was no debate, and no one took the trouble to oppose either bill; but such was the overpowering influence of the soft spring breezes that blew in through the open windows this morning that it required a supreme effort on the part of the statesmen here assembled to respond to the roll-call; so it was it took about half an hour to pass the $500 appropriation, and an equal length of time to carry the amendment reducing the Eye and Ear Infirmary appropriation, which, as passed, is of $5,000 for the year beginning July 1, and $8,500 per annum for two years thereafter, for ordinary expenses; repairs, $1,000 per annum furniture, $4,000; surgical apparatus, $300; barn, $2,500.;

FINAL PASSAGE.

The following Senate bills were passed: Making appropriations for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, $50,000 per annum; $100 for library; $1,000 for cistern; $250,000 for paying the principal revenue deficit bonds, and $57,221 for principal of State debt now due. Appropriating $90,000 per annum for ordinary expenses of the Northern Insane Asylum at Elgin, and $12,230 for repairs. Reform School at Pontiac, $30,000 for ordinary expenses, and $25,300 for repairs and improvements. Normal University at Normal, $24,700 for ordinary expenses, $5,000 for repairs; Normal University at Carbondale, $15,600 for current expenses, and $3,750 for repairs and improvements.

THE SHAM SUITS.

The Senate Committee appointed to investigate the charges contained in THE TRIBUNE of the 13th ult., relative to suits instituted by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, finding (this is quoted from the report) "that the affidavits taken fully sustain the allegations of the article published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of March 13, so far as the suits instituted against the Chicago & Alton Railroad are concerned, a copy of which is hereto attached and asked to be taken as a part of this report." They also find that, in each case referred to, where parties have made affidavits, the allegations therein have been correctly copied as they appear in said paper, "and your Committee will further state that the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners did appear before the said Committee, and did not deny the allegations as set forth in the affidavits above mentioned. They did claim, however, that the institution of suits in the manner set forth in the said affidavits was a part of their official duty under Sec. 7 of the act approved May 2, 1873, and it is the opinion of your Committee that this construction of their official duties as to the manner of bringing suits, as alleged in the said affidavits, is justifiable under the law. From the above and foregoing facts your Committee are of the opinion that suits have been instituted by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, where large damages are claimed and sought to be recovered, for the ostensible purpose of satisfying the grievances of its citizens, when in the cases covered by the aforesaid affidavits the same citizens have declared on oath that they have never asked for or caused to be instituted any suit or made any complaints to the Railroad Commissioners of any over-charge, extortion, or unjust discrimination in the transportation of freights or passengers. From the facts gathered by your Committee in the investigation of the subject matter of the resolution, so far as they are authorized to express an opinion, the Committee would suggest that, in the institution of suits against a railroad company by the State for alleged grievances, the parties injured should be required to file with the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, affidavits setting forth the cause of their grievances, and giving the railroad companies an opportunity to be heard, and, if possible, to settle the said grievances before the State, as well as the railroad companies, are involved in expensive and useless litigation, and that some change ought to be made in the laws affecting alike the rights of the citizens and the railroad companies in this regard." The report is signed by Halpin, Hopkins, Moses, Herrington, and Turner,—the entire Committee.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriation bills were also passed: Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Jacksonville, $75,000 per annum and $4,000 for repairs; Insane Asylum, Jacksonville, $90,000 and $5,000 for repairs; Industrial University at Champaign, $5,000, including $3,000 for taxes on the University lands in Nebraska and Minnesota; completing a building for the deaf and dumb at Jacksonville, $21,750; a bill appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the Centennial Commission; the bill appropriating $3,000 to the State Horticultural Society; the bill appropriating $5,000 for building a boiler-house for the Institution for the Blind.

The bill appropriating $185,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for the Institute for the Feeble-Minded was ordered to a third reading.

THE TICKET BILL KILLED AND A ROW ABOUT IT.

Herrington's bill to prevent traffic in railroad tickets, except by regularly appointed agents of the companies, was lost on third reading. This is the bill which made it punishable by a fine not exceeding $500 for any person not regularly appointed an agent of the companies to engage in ticket-selling, the object being to suppress the scalpers. A motion to reconsider was made. Landrigan made various ineffectual attempts to make a motion to table the motion to reconsider, which was sent up in writing to be entered. The Chair ruled the motion to table out of order. Herrington thereupon attacked Landrigan's motion as the sticking of his (Landrigan's) nose into what was none of his business, and denounced Landrigan as unworthy a seat on the floor. The Speaker at this juncture interrupted. Landrigan then got the floor, and, after giving notice that he did not propose to be choked off in such fashion by any member, was going to hold for the latter, and said he would die before he would be so cut off, and a general row seemed imminent on the Opposition side, when Haines ordered the Clerk to read the next bill, which the Clerk proceeded to do.

It is stated that, when Landrigan made the remark about dying first, he had just drawn his knife and laid it in his desk open ready for use.

THE BLIND.

The bill appropriating $25,000 per annum for the Institute for the Blind, and $1,000 per annum for repairs and improvements passed.

KEHOE'S TAX COLLECTION BILL.

The Senate this morning concurred in House amendments to Kehoe's Tax Collection bill (published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday), and the same now goes to the Governor for his signature.

WOMEN.

The bill authorizing the appointment of women to be Notaries Public was ordered to a third reading.

COPPERAS CREEK.

The House amendment to the Copperas Creek Dam bill was concurred in, and the bill now goes to the Governor. It appropriates the net earnings of the canal until July, 1877, for the completion of the lock and dam.

THE TAX LEVY.

The General Revenue bill, providing for a levy of $1,800,000 for 1875 and $1,500,000 for 1876 for general State purposes, and $1,000,000 for school purposes annually, was passed.

CONCURRENCE.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill making appropriations for the Normal University at Normal, to the bill making appropriation for the payment of interest on the State debt, and to the bill making appropriations for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

NON-CONCURRENCE.

The same body refused to concur in the House amendments to the bill making appropriation for the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville, and in the House amendments to the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary appropriation bill, and Committees of Conference were ordered.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

In response to inquiries, the Hon. S. M. Etter, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has decided that Directors of school districts cannot build, buy, or remove a school-house where the outlay is any considerable amount without submitting the question to a vote of the people. In regard to the act establishing township high-schools, he says the law does not authorize their discontinuance, and the only way to get rid of them is for the Trustees to refuse to levy a tax to support them.

MICHIGAN.

REASSEMBLING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 6.—The Legislature reassembled this evening at 8 o'clock. A quorum was found to be present in both Houses. The Senate adjourned until Wednesday morning without transacting any business. The House received a few petitions concerning the liquor traffic and on one or two other unimportant subjects, and a few reports of no special consequence.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations reported the bill extending the limits of Detroit. They reported simply in favor of having the bill printed, and that it be placed on the general order. The recommendations were concurred in.

The Senate joint resolution providing for final adjournment on April 22 was received in the House this evening, and was promptly tabled, the House not seeing its way to a final adjournment as yet.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the act authorizing the City of Detroit to manufacture and sell gas for its own use and that of its citizens, and to a new section added by the Senate providing that the act shall not take effect unless voted upon and approved by the citizens of Detroit. The act was ordered engrossed and enrolled.

WASHINGTON.

Discovery of Frauds in Connection with the Boston Post-Office.

Certain Post-Office Department Clerks Engage in the Straw-Bid Business.

Personal and Miscellaneous Gossip.

THE MAIL-ROUTE FRAUDS.

DETAILS OF THEIR DISCOVERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The general press dispatches will have given you the outline of the corrupt conspiracy which has been discovered at the Post-Office Department between clerks and mail contracts. The following is a more detailed account of this very remarkable conspiracy: The detection of the criminals was obtained through a clerk in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, named William Sickles, who has charge of the Arkansas and Texas routes. Kettle, who is the chief conspirator, had succeeded in obtaining sixty contracts for carrying the mails in Texas. He had been so successful in corrupting clerks in the Department that he became bold and assumed that all clerks were corrupt, and that they could all be used for his purposes. The lettings in which the frauds occurred commence July 1 next. Those for Texas had been awarded. Of these, Kettles and a man named Trouplin, of Michigan, succeeded, by fraudulent means, in obtaining sixty. Encouraged by his success in the Texas routes, Kettles approached Sickles, and, after exacting from him a solemn pledge of secrecy, informed him that he wanted to bid for some of the Arkansas routes, and wanted Sickles to inform him what the amounts of the lowest bids were for certain routes, which he described. Kettles at the same time promised Sickles a liberal reward if he would render that service. Sickles declined, and informed Kettles that, if he attempted any clandestine movement in the Arkansas routes, he would expose his rascality. Kettles, however, succeeded in entering his bids clandestinely after the time fixed for opening the bids for the Arkansas routes. These bids not appearing when the examination was made, Kettles complained to Judge Wilshire, Representative from Arkansas, that he had put in several bids for routes in Arkansas which had not appeared. Wilshire complained to the Department, to French, the Acting Second Assistant Postmaster-General. In looking over the bids, Kettles' bid could not be found. Slater, a clerk, who was making the search, was then informed by Sickles, in confidence, of Kettles' overtures, and that, in confidence, he had thrown out Kettles' bids. This was laid before the Postmaster-General. The matter then rested until Tyner assumed charge of the office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General. Three weeks ago the Postmaster-General received an anonymous letter, stating that frauds were being committed and a counterfeit stamp of the Department was being used; that by connivance with certain clerks the figures of the lowest bidders were obtained by outside parties; that, by means of the counterfeited stamps, bids could be slipped in which were never before the officers. Tyner's suspicions were aroused, and he immediately commenced an examination of Kettles' bids. The earmarks upon the bids did not seem to be entirely regular. The official stamp was submitted to the Treasury experts. They pronounced it genuine. The Post-Office Department was not satisfied. Special agents were charged with the case. The Baltimore engravers were visited. A clew was found which led to a Washington engraver named Lutz. He confessed that he made the counterfeit stamp for three men, and those three men were subsequently proved to be Kettles, the contractor, and Channel and Rathroch, employes of the Department.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES NOT TAXED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The District Commissioners, in considering the protests of the Tax-payers' Committee relative to the new personal tax, have discovered that the Revised Statutes, as amended, exempt National Bank-notes from tax, state or national. The revised statutes place National Bank-notes in this respect on exactly the same footing with legal-tenders.

BOSTON POST-OFFICE FRAUDS.

The investigation of the Supervising-Architect into the alleged fraudulent contracts in connection with the construction of the Boston Post-Office have disclosed an organized attempt to defraud the Government. This was chiefly done by the decorators, who charge for a great deal of extra time. The Government will lose nothing, as it still has control of the final adjustment of the accounts.

THE UNION PACIFIC BONDS.

Jay Gould's agents are anxiously endeavoring to discover whether the Government will refuse to pay the interest on the Union Pacific Bonds soon to mature. If the Treasury Department should decide that the law requires non-payment, it is said that the Jay Gould clique would soon become a bear instead of a bull in Union Pacific stock.

THE MEXICAN RAIDS.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the subject of Mexican raids upon the Southern borders was not considered. The President prefers to wait until formal official evidence has been received.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Commissioners of Education will attend the National Convention of School Superintendents soon to be held in Philadelphia to devise a plan for celebrating the Centennial. It is not the purpose of the Bureau of Education to take the lead in the matter, but to render supplemental aid. The appropriation of Congress to the Bureau for Centennial purposes was $5,000.

COULDN'T SPARE HIM.

George T. Downing, the Congressional caterer and lecturer upon Charles Sumner, seems to have paid too much attention to Civil Rights and too little to his finances. The Sheriff levied upon his goods to-day as they were about to be shipped to New York on account of money due for milk and eggs furnished the Congressional stomach.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

A letter was received to-day from Henry M. Atkinson, the Commissioner of Pensions, stating that he would accept the office. He had just learned of his appointment. He was at Saragossa, Mex. He has sent some very interesting letters relative to the situation on the Mexican border, which have been transmitted to the State Department by the Secretary of the Interior.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster-General Jewell has returned from Connecticut. He says the trouble with the election was the lack of organization among the Republicans.

Congressman-elect Springer, of the Springfield District, is spending a few days here, and is being taught the hang of the empty seats by Sam Marshall. Senator Logan will return the last of this week to Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Internal Revenue officers expect to begin to collect the tax from 90-cent whisky next month.

The redemptions of the National Bank Redemption Agency are maintained at about the average daily amount of $500,000.

A great number of Southern ex-Congressmen are still here, seeking for places. Carpet-baggers from Arkansas and Mississippi are notable among them.

The Post-Office Department has information that nine out of the fifteen countries represented at the International Postal Convention have ratified the International Postal treaty.

Bill King is back here again, as smiling and unctuous as ever, and still after post-offices and Congressmen's rights.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed J. Madison Wells Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans, and C. W. Ringgold Appraiser of Merchandise at the same place. He also signed the commissions of Charles F. Kimball, Postmaster at Pontiac, Mich., and Washington O'Donoghue, Postmaster at Flint, Mich.

The President to-day also made the following appointments: J. M. G. Parker, Postmaster at New Orleans, vice C. W. Ringgold, suspended; Benjamin Conley, Postmaster at Atlanta, vice Samuel Bards, suspended.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $379,226,908.

Y. M. C. A.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 6.—This evening delegates from the various organizations of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Western States and the Canadas met in this city for purposes of conference and consultation in reference to extending the work of the Association. The attendance is large, including many of the most eminent members of the Association in the West. To-night proceedings were opened by devotional exercises. An organization was effected, and the order of business for to-morrow was arranged. The conference will remain in session until to-morrow night, during which time many subjects of interest to those who are interested, in the good work will be discussed and acted upon. The visiting delegates are guests of the members of our home Association.

THE BAPTISTS.

Important Meeting of the Centennial Council.

How to Raise Money for Educational Purposes.

Needs of the Chicago University and Other Institutions.

Plans for Carrying Out the Work.

Interesting Papers Read.

MORNING SESSION.

OBJECTS OF THE GATHERING.

In 1873, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Baptist Educational Board, held at Albany, N. Y., it was recommended to the Church of the country of that denomination that, in view of the embarrassed condition of its institutions of learning, the National Centennial period be utilized in which to make a special national effort to raise funds to lift the debt of such institutions, and, if possible, endow them and place them beyond want in the future.

The first action taken among the Baptists of this State upon the recommendation was at the General Association held at Bloomington in October last, when a Baptist State Centennial Commission was appointed to take charge of and control the Centennial work in Illinois.

Yesterday a meeting of delegates from the Baptist churches of Chicago and vicinity, called the Centennial Council, was held at the Michigan Avenue Church, to discuss, first, "What Should Be Done;" second, "How It Should Be Done;" and third, "Why It Should Be Done." The attendance was not as large as had been anticipated, or as large as the occasion seemed to demand.

THE FOLLOWING DELEGATES

were present, ministers and laymen: G. C. Shirk, Tuscola; G. W. Northrup, Chicago; John B. White, Greenville; W. W. Everts, Chicago; J. D. Cole, Highland Park; J. A. Smith, Chicago; J. Donnelly, F. E. Shandrew, and Hickok, Englewood; Lemuel Moss, Chicago; J. B. Wheeler, Chicago; H. C. Mabie, J. W. Middleton, and I. D. Owen, Oak Park; H. C. First, Plainfield; Lewis Raymond, C. R. Blackall, G. G. Page, L. H. Holt, A. J. Howe, J. M. Whitehead, J. C. Burroughs, G. S. Bailey, D. B. Cheney, G. L. Smalley, C. M. Knox, R. A. Loveland, W. B. Powell, and W. T. Sherer, Chicago; A. Blackburn, Austin; F. L. Chappell, Evanston; S. F. Holt, East St. Louis; J. M. Stiffler, Edward Goodman, and Dr. Kendrick, Upper Alton; A. E. Mather, Detroit; James P. Phillips, Joliet; C. B. Roberts, Waukesha, Wis.; H. W. Brayton, Seward, Neb.; N. E. Chapin, Lanark; and Charles Butner, Aurora.

The Council was called to order at 1:30 o'clock, and opened with prayer by the Rev. A. J. Frost.

The Rev. Dr. Kendrick, President of Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, was called to the chair, and the Rev. Dr. J. A. Smith appointed Secretary.

The regular order of exercises was then taken up, when

THE REV. DR. D. B. CHENEY

read a paper on "The Scope of the Centennial." The paper was historical and timely, and filled with practical suggestions in keeping with the purposes of the movement as announced at the Albany meeting. The idea that whatever funds should be raised were to be applied strictly to educational purposes, pervaded the entire paper.

The Rev. Dr. Moss moved that the address be approved and adopted as the sense of the Council.

The motion was seconded, and the question opened for

DISCUSSION.

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts said he wished to enlarge the Centennial work, so that it would apply to the missionary and general church, as well as the educational interest. The broader the work contemplated the broader would be the appeal in conjunction with the National Centennial. Education alone was appreciated by but few, and, as a matter of polity, the enlargement of the work would be found necessary. In New York the extension of the field had been agreed upon, believing that to build up churches and lift church debts would naturally raise and sustain educational institutions. If the people could be reached through the Centennial, as he believed they could, it was the duty of the Baptists to embrace the opportunity to reach their hearts, which when reached would be found benevolent enough to place the Church and all its interests where it was so earnestly desired it should be. He thought the Council should co-operate with the agencies of other States. The work was not of a narrow, selfish character, and local interests should not be allowed to interfere or impede the work. He would like to see a committee appointed, which should go East to confer with other Councils, with a view to the enlargement of the work and the promotion of harmony in the undertaking.

Some discussion then ensued as to the rights of visiting delegates, when, on motion, all present were invited to participate in the proceedings.

Dr. Burroughs introduced a substitute to the motion of Dr. Moss to the effect that the paper read be adopted as applicable to Chicago educational work.

After discussion, the substitute was defeated, when the discussion of the paper was resumed.

Dr. Northrup heartily indorsed the paper. He believed that the Centennial work should be first directed toward the advancement of church education, after which the enlargement of the work would be in order if time and means were found. A concentration upon the educational work was necessary to unity in the Church and the success of the proposed labors of the Centennial period.

DR. MOSS

was in favor of the paper, and would like to see the Baptist contributions applied chiefly to educational purposes. He was not actuated by selfish motives in his position, but believed that nothing was more needed in the Church than a higher education of its ministry. Special attention would have to be given to the educational work, as a denomination, to enable the Church to hold the position to which it was entitled.

THE REV. MR. GOODSPEED

approved the paper. He would have the first and great object of the Centennial to be the endowment of the educational institutions. There were a great many things that his church would like to have. It would like to have the credit of erecting a Centennial church on the West Side, which, no doubt, would be erected, and a $10,000 organ, inside of the next month. He believed other churches had the same feeling, and that an enlargement of the work would tend to division, and certainly the embarrassment of the educational interest. The work should be directed to education, in which there would be a union of effort, as all were united in acknowledging the necessity of schools to Church success.

Dr. Cheney hoped a vote would not be taken upon his paper, and moved that a committee of five be appointed to report upon "the scope of the Centennial."

Dr. Moss moved that the paper be referred to the Committee, to report in the afternoon.

The motions prevailed, and the following were appointed as said Committee: The Rev. Drs. Smith, Goodspeed, Chappell, Ellis, and Everts.

The Council adjourned, with prayer, at noon until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The first order of business in the afternoon was the reception of the report from the Special Committee to whom had been referred the paper by the Rev. Dr. Cheney.

The Committee reported as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Council be tendered to Dr. Cheney for his able paper, and that it be adopted and approved as expressing the sentiments of this body.

"Also, as a further expression of our views, the following:

"WHEREAS, The movement designated as the Centennial of American Baptists originated in the conviction that a continuous, concentrated, and earnest effort should be made in behalf of the institutions of learning connected with the denomination throughout the country, in the reported result of which, however, it is, in the judgment of many, desirable that other interests be represented; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That in the view of this Council nothing should be allowed to divert attention and effort under the Centennial from that which was proposed at the outset of this enterprise as its purpose, viz.: The relief and endowment of institutions of learning throughout the country; and still that we approve an enlargement of the plan so as to include in the reported result contributions in connection with Church enterprises, with a view to present in that result a more full exhibit of the general work of the denomination.

"*Resolved*, That to this end the churches of Chicago and vicinity be invited to report amounts raised by them in such enterprises during the period from Jan. 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1877, to the Centennial Committee of the State, of which Dr. C. E. Hewitt is Chairman."

After some discussion, and the raising of the question of the jurisdiction of the Council, the report was unanimously adopted, which was declared as the final settlement of the "scope of the Centennial work."

THE "PLAN OF THE WORK"

was next considered, when Dr. Hewitt read a paper upon the subject. He said there were many reasons why Baptists should take an extra interest in the celebration of the National Centennial. The Church had advanced from poverty to wealth and great numerical strength, and ought to acknowledge its gratitude in some united method. It was proposed to raise a fund as a thank-offering for the benefit of the common Church, and the promotion of a generous, Christian education. The movement, though denominational, was not sectarian, and, to make it a success, it was proposed to appeal to the public. The plans he would recommend were: First, $1 subscriptions to the cause from the 1,750,000 Baptists of the land; second, limitless subscriptions from the public at large. The secular press was expected to do a great work, and to second the labors of special soliciting committees to be appointed by the different church associations. The Sabbath-schools were also expected to render great aid in the cause. The hearty co-operation of the ministry was also expected, and essential to success. They should take hold of the work imbued with the Divine spirit, and feeling that they were at work for God when laboring for the promotion of Christain education. If they discouraged the movement it could not possibly succeed. The women, too, would be expected to contribute of their energy and wealth, and the children should be made gatherers in the great work.

At the conclusion of the paper the Rev. A. J. Frost moved its reference to a special committee.

THE REV. DR. BURROUGHS

felt that the future of the Church and its institutions in the Northwest depended largely upon the success of the Centennial work. The plan for the work was an important consideration, and he did not object to what had been suggested. He was not sure, however, that the denomination was sufficiently alive to the importance of the movemet to take hold and work to raise a grand Centennial offering. He was not sure that the heart of the Church was fixed upon the cause, but if anything was hoped to be done, the first thing was to secure a concentration of purpose and energy among the denomination. The work had been started in the interest of education, and if the tacking on of any other interest was allowed it could but fail. Concentration of purpose was necessary, and he knew nothing that could be rallied around with the same unanimity as education—the building up and endowment of educational institutions. A part of the plan to be kept in view was the importance of the Christian education of everybody, whether designed for the ministry or not. The State did recognize sectarianism, and would not open its coffers to the support of a Christian education. It was a fact that the tax-payers had an interest to the contrary. The Baptists owed it to their own honor to make their schools at least equal to those supported by the State, and, as a denomination, ought not to allow the work undertaken to lag.

THE REV. CHARLES BUTTON

was heartily in favor of the movement, and thought the Baptists were able to carry it forward to success. He believed that in Illinois at least $500,000 could be raised. The work should not be loaded down, for that was the plan adopted in legislative circles to kill a measure. The plan of the work was very important. The $1 roll was a good idea, from which the best results would come. A denominational enthusiasm was lacking, and ought to be created, being careful not to carry it too far. Every minister of the Church should give from one to three months' time during the next eighteen months to the work. It was already a question whether the denomination could retain the Chicago University, which was sad to contemplate.

The Rev. Dr. Burroughs said the only person in the way of the Baptists retaining the University was the Sheriff.

Dr. Bailey was in accord with the movement, and thought it eminently appropriate to celebrate the Centennial, since the Baptists had achieved religious liberty through the bitterest persecutions. He approved the $1 roll, which was but the beginning. It was necessary to begin aright, and success would come.

The Rev. F. Chapell said, with a diary in his hand, that Providence appeared to favor the movement. He found that

THE 4TH OF JULY CAME ON SUNDAY,

and recommended that every minister prepare a patriotic-centennial sermon for the occasion.

The Rev. A. J. Frost was in favor of the movement, and thought if the Baptists of the city would agree to lift the debt from the University that the country churches would endow the chairs of the institution.

Dr. Morgan hoped that every minister in the Fox River and Chicago Associations would go home and organize for the work, which, when it was published to the world, he believed would send a thrill of joy throughout the State.

Dr. Hewitt suggested the propriety of commencing the work at once, and that the first Sunday in May would be an appropriate occasion for ministers to preach sermons upon the subject.

THE REV. MR. GOODSPEED

said the Bible-class of the Second Church had pledged $1,000 to the work, and he was hopeful that the Church would give $40,000 between now and the close of 1876. He had no fears that the Chicago University would pass from Baptist hands, but thought that some personal sacrifices would have to be made by the ministry. He would have several of the leading ministers vacate their pulpits in this city, and devote their time to the work.

The motion of the Rev. A. J. Frost to adopt the paper read by Dr. Hewitt was then put and prevailed unanimously.

Dr. Blackall introduced a series of resolutions, which were adopted, recommending the

CONSOLIDATION OF THE VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES

of the Northwest now aiding students, and also approving the loan plan of the Northwestern Baptist Educational Society, and recommending the raising of a special fund of $25,000 as a part of the Centennial effort.

Dr. Morgan moved that a committee of six be appointed to present the question to the two Associations represented at their next meeting, which was adopted, and the following were appointed: A. J. Frost, J. Donnelly, and F. L. Chapell, of the Fox River Association; H. C. Mabie, L. M. Woodruff, and A. M. Bacon, of the Chicago Association.

At this juncture Dr. Morgan presented for the information of the body the following resolution which had been adopted in the forenoon at a private meeting of the

BAPTIST STATE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE:

"*Resolved*, That while prohibited by the constitution of the General Association from formally undertaking the financial responsibilities of the Centennial Educational Work, we do notwithstanding give to that great work our unqualified indorsement, and commend it to the churches of the State, and that we request the representatives that have been appointed by the several institutions of the State to appoint a State Centennial Committee for the organization and prosecution of the work."

And also the following report adopted at a subsequent meeting of the representatives of the several educational institutions of the State, also held in the forenoon:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BASIS OF UNION.

"Your Committee, to whom was referred the matter of a basis of union for the various institutions of learning in Illinois in the prosecution of the Centennial work in this State, would respectfully recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

"*First*—That, in accordance with the recommendations of the State Educational Commission, we hereby appoint a State Centennial Committee, to consist of C. E. Hewitt, D. D., Chairman; D. B. Harwood, Treasurer; Prof. E. C. Hewitt, Secretary; and one representative of each institution of learning to be appointed by their respective Boards, three of whom shall constitute a quorum; and request them to assume the task of organizing and directing the Centennial movement in the State, including the collection and distribution of the Dollar Fund.

Second—That all funds raised under this method be paid to the Treasurer of the Committee, and by him, monthly, to the Treasurers of the several institutions for which they are designed: the designated funds as designated, and the undesignated in the proportions agreed upon in the following resolution:

Third—That the following be the basis of distribution of undesignated funds, viz.:

(1) To the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, located at Chicago, three-tenths.

(2) To the University of Chicago, three-tenths.

(3) To Shurtleff College, three-tenths.

(4) To Almira College, one-twentieth.

(5) To Home Literary Institute, one-twentieth.

Provided, however, that the institutions above named shall, by their respective committees, signify to the State Centennial Committee above named their acceptance of the rates of distribution.

(2) *Provided, further*, that satisfactory evidence shall in each case be given to the Centennial Committee of the permanency and continued denominational control of the institution, and that the funds thus received shall be used only for the removal of debts contracted previously to July 4, 1875, for permanent improvements, or for endowment, the interest of which only shall be used. Respectfully submitted,

A. A. KENDRICK,
T. J. MORGAN,
Committee.

The report on a basis of union and work led to some discussion, but was finally adopted without dissent.

Adjourned until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

REASONS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The evening session was opened with singing and prayer, Dr. Morgan presiding.

The first order of business was the reading of a paper by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Smith on "The Reasons for the Centennial." He said that when Congress at Philadelphia was discussing means to protect the country from English encroachments the jails of Massachusetts contained Baptists who were imprisoned for no greater crime than their faith. He was glad that that State had ceased to tolerate such laws, and that the Baptists, like all other denominations, was now enjoying religious liberty. It was appropriate, then, that coming through so many trials, the Baptists should celebrate the Centennial. It was the present and future that was to be dealt with rather than the past. Above all else needed by the denomination was unity, which, he thought, would be promoted by the Church working together in the proposed celebration or offering. The Church needed a properly-endowed educational institution, and he could see no greater field for Baptist energy and no better means to unite forever the entire Church into one people. The Centennial was a grand opportunity, and ought not to be lost. The year ought to be made the epoch in the American Baptist Church history which would mark an era in education for the admiration of coming ages. Between now and the Centennial the question was to be decided whether the Church should enter upon the next century in prosperity or in distress and want.

THE REV. DR. NORTHRUP

followed in a short address. He said among the claims upon the Centennial work was that of the Theological Seminaries, which he had been asked to speak of. He dwelt upon the offices of the seminary, its necessity, and the advantages it afforded to the Church and the world, and followed in a setting forth of the claims of theological schools. It was not more ministers that was wanted, but better ministers, who could only grow out of improved and well-sustained theological schools. He believed that Christianity was on the verge of a terrible encounter with infidelity, because of the commotion and excitement of the public mind. To meet the struggle, a better ministry was needed, rather than more of them. Unless the denomination could vindicate its right to exist because it held some truth that no other body held, then it ought to apologize for having existed so long! The denomination had a right to exist, because it did hold truths—spiritual life and baptism—held by no other denomination. The speaker then sallied into the doctrine of infant baptism, saying that, if the Baptist idea on that point alone was adopted by the Protestant Church, it would add immeasurably to the spirituality and religious power of the world.

THE REV. DR. MOSS

was the next speaker. He said he was without a speech or theme, but would offer a few extemporary remarks. He thought the Centennial opportunity ought to be improved, or the denomination confess that what had already been done was a failure. The institutions of learning ought to be thoroughly equipped, or Baptists should own themselves unworthy descendants of noble ancestors, who, history taught, were friends of culture. It was impossible for the Church to stand upon the inclined plane it now occupied. It would have to go up or down, and that at no distant day, if it continued to let pass the opportunities to gather power and life. The obligation owed to society by Baptists was to do all they could towards elevating the public mind, and could be easiest met by improving the opportunity offered to build up and endow their institutions of learning.

The Chairman, Dr. Morgan, then stepped forward and congratulated the Council upon the work done. For the first time the educational institutions of the denomination had united, which he believed to be an omen of the blessing in store for the Church in coming years.

The Council adjourned with the Doxology.

FOREIGN.

Gratifying Exhibit Shown by the English Annual Budget.

The Gladstone-Newman Ecclesiastical Controversy.

Francis Joseph's Visit to Victor Emanuel.

Interesting Correspondence Between Germany and Belgium.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

LONDON, April 6.—Cardinal Manning has arrived here, and in a few days the Catholic gentry of England will present him with a congratulatory address and a testimonial of 5,000 guineas.

The reply of the Rev. Dr. Newman to Mr. Gladstone's "Vaticanism" is published to-day. Dr. Newman quotes authorities to prove that the Pope is not infallible in a subject-matter in which conscience is of supreme authority; therefore, a dead-lock between conscience and the Pope is impossible.

Fifty thousand dollars in specie was shipped to New York to-day.

THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, April 6.—The budget about to be presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Parliament will give the following exhibit of finances for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1875: Total revenue from all sources, £74,922,000; excess over estimate, £497,000; total expenditures, £74,328,000; less than estimate, £636,000. The reduction of expenses and excess of receipts gives the Government a surplus of £1,133,000.

BILLIARDS.

Roberts, Jr., won the first prize in the billiard tournament, at Manchester, played on the American plan by eight of the principal experts in England.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 6.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day the bill withdrawing State grants from the Roman Catholic clergy passed the third reading.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, April 7—5:30 a. m.—A special from Paris to the *Times* says: The Prussian note to the Belgiums concerning the pastorale of Bishops and other matters of offense, after enumerating the cause of complaint, adds: "It is scarcely possible that the laws of Belgium cannot enable the Government to stop undertakings which might alter its relations with neighboring States. Neutral States which wish to preserve the advantage of their position should carefully avoid anything which might alter that principle of neutrality which is the basis of their existence. If Belgian laws do not contain the authority necessary to obtain the legitimate satisfaction claimed by the German Government, the latter hopes Belgium will supply the deficiency by fresh legislation."

The *Times* correspondent gives the substance of Belgium's answer, which refutes the claims put forward, and reminds Germany that the pastoral letters complained of were published at the beginning of the struggle in Germany against the Pope, and ought now to be forgotten. The address of sympathy to the imprisoned Bishop of Paderborn, another grievance alleged by Germany, Belgium insists was an act of individuals, not of an organized society. The answer continues: "Germany previously thanked the Belgian authorities for their conduct in the matter of the Duchesne plot, an investigation into which is still proceeding. The Belgian laws are sufficient for the suppression of actual offenses. But offenses of intention cannot be repressed. The liberty enjoyed by Belgium is drawn from the very vitals of the nation. The attitude of this people has always excited general admiration. They have given an example of liberty allied to order. Independent and neutral, Belgium has never done anything, notwithstanding incessant intercourse between the two countries, that could alter its relations with a friendly nation which guarantees her independence."

PRINCE BISMARCK.

By telegraph to London Times.

PARIS, March 22.—A rumor that Prince Bismarck is about to be created Duke of Lauenburg does not find credence, according to the Magdeburg *Gazette*, in well-informed quarters. At the close of the last war the Emperor proposed to confer titles on Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon, associated with the conquered territory; but the Prince expressed a desire to be known exclusively by the name he had inherited from his forefathers. In deference to this feeling, he was created a Prince, while Moltke and Roon were created Counts. The same considerations would still doubtless prevail, and if the Emperor desired to confer on him a higher rank, it would probably consist in the appellation "*Hoheit*," instead of "*Durchlaucht*."

[A contemporary throws the following light on Lauenburg: "In 1865, it was bought by Prussia of Austria for about $1,400,000, and the King of Prussia, now Emperor of Germany, was made Duke of Lauenburg. It maintains a semi-independence in its internal affairs, and has a Minister near His Prussian Majesty, which Minister has always been Bismarck. What more natural, then, that the King should wish to gratify Bismarck by making him a Duke of Lauenburg, a title which would descend to his sons, together with the manorial and "herzoglich" rights? And what more natural than that the great squelcher of German Dukes and things should turn up his nose at it? The affair illustrates the curious mosaic of States which make up Germany? Here is a little bit of Prussia holding to the rest of the Kingdom the same federal and semi-independent relation which Prussia holds to the great Empire. Bismarck's present title of Furst, for which we have no translation but the inaccurate one of Prince has, we believe, no territorial basis, and is not hereditary.]

ITALY.

THE POPE'S FUTURE RESIDENCE.

PARIS, April 6.—A Rome correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* writes to that paper that the Pope will take up his residence in the United States if it should become impossible for him to remain in Rome, and it was with a view to such a possible emergency that Archbishop McCloskey was elevated to the Cardinalate.

VENICE, April 6.—At the dinner given the Emperor of Austria this evening, King Victor toasted the Emperor of Austria as "brother and friend." The Emperor responded, expressing the deepest gratitude for his cordial reception, and adding: "I drink to the health of my brother and dear friend, the King of Italy, and to the well-being and prosperity of Italy."

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PARIS, March 22.—A semi-official agency says that the visit of the Emperor of Austria to King Victor Emanuel is entirely due to the personal wish of the former, and that Count Andrassy had nothing to do with the matter. The Emperor, in announcing his visit to the Archduke Albert, said that, since he had taken the resolution, there could be only one place of meeting—namely, Venice. He added that Milan was impossible, for he had lost it on the field of battle; Turin was too far off; and Florence, Rome, and Naples had been all three annexed and taken from relative or allies of the House of Hapsburg. He, therefore, could not select any one of these places, as his visit might then be interpreted in the light of sanctioning these annexations. Venice, on the contrary, had been voluntarily ceded by him after victories both by sea and land, and, therefore, in that town he could visit the King of Italy without prejudice to any one's rights.

SPAIN.

EDUCATIONAL.

LONDON, April 6.—A correspondent writes from Madrid that nearly all the University Professors of Spain have signed a protest against reactionary educational measures, and that the students intend to make a general demonstration in the same direction.

Gens. Saballs and Lizzaroga have sent an address to Don Carlos, denouncing Cabrera's treason, and testifying to the fidelity of the Catalonians.

BRAZIL.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, April 6.—The report that the Emperor of Brazil proposed to abdicate is untrue.

CRIME.

KILLS HIS UNCLE.

COLUMBUS, O., April 6.—Leonard Phelps, a young man, aged 20 years, shot and killed his uncle, Homer Phelps, this morning. Homer Phelps and his brother had some difficulty yesterday, which ended in hard words. This morning Homer came to his brother's house and found the doors locked against him, when he attempted to gain an entrance by force, which attracted the attention of his nephew, Leonard, who at once ordered him away, inforcing his demand by throwing a hatchet at him. Homer then drew a revolver and chased the nephew from the house, when the family interfered and drove the uncle from the house. As he ran down the road Leonard returned to the house, got his rifle and fired, the ball striking the uncle in the back, killing him instantly. The murderer gave himself up.

TRAIN-ROBBERS CAUGHT.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—As Conductor Wagner was bringing a freight train to St. Louis on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad this forenoon, when near Mattoon, Ill., he noticed that two boxes of boots had been thrown from the train, and upon making a search discovered five men in one of the cars, but they escaped. After going a few miles further he again discovered three cars loaded with merchandise open, and in a car loaded with marble, next to them, he found eight men. Two of them jumped out and made their escape, but with the assistance of the brakeman he succeeded in nailing the door of the car, and bringing the other six to East St. Louis, where they were delivered into the hands of the police authorities. They gave their names as William Cusick, William Moore, Joseph Brannen, Edward Collier, John Donohue, and John Doyle.

WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—A drunken wretch named John Carney, living in the rear of 705 South Third street, cut his wife's throat while in bed, about half-past 1 o'clock this morning, and shortly afterward drew a razor across his own throat, and is expected to die. The only cause known for the act is that Carney asked his wife during the day for money to buy whisky with, which she refused to give him. Carney is a worthless creature, while his wife was an industrious, respectable woman, and supported the family, consisting of herself, her husband, and four children.

STABBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—At one of the voting-places to-day, two negroes quarreled and engaged in a bloody fight, John Simmons being stabbed and almost instantly killed by John Breemage.

THE MURDERER SHARKEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Sharkey, the murderer, who was to have been seized in Havana, did not arrive to-day, as expected.

HEINOUS CRIME.

OMAHA, Neb., April 6.—William T. Calloway has been arrested at Columbus, Neb., charged with having outraged the person of his adopted daughter, a child less than 7 years old.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Desperate Condition of Things in the Pennsylvania Coal Region.

A Country Where the Excited People Have Forgotten the Scandal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSTON, Pa., April 6.—The great strike of Pennsylvania miners has not yet reached the northern coal-fields, and, while the collieries in Schuylkill and Middlefield are idle, 30,000 men in this territory are busy at work, and keeping the stocks of anthracite of the shipping points about New York well supplied. This movement cannot be successful until the entire region is under the lash of the cattle-drovers, who make and unmake strikes among the miners. This fact is what now disturbs the leaders who are engineering the movement. As a consequence there, men have got out for this county to spread disaffection, and it is highly probable that, in a few days, this territory will be made a battle-field, and outrages and violence inaugurated. Thus far all has been quiet here, but the excitement has been none the less. The miners with whom your correspondent has talked refuse to say what is their intention. The producing companies are alarmed, however, and concede that breakers are ahead. Something is rotten in the State of Denmark, and midnight meetings of leaders are being held, and men stirred up. If the trouble is brought to their doors the strike will be the greatest this country has ever witnessed. The usual chapter of petty acts of violence are reported to-day, and, indeed, a day is not now complete without this budget.

At one colliery in the Schuylkill region the basis of 1874, over which the men are fighting, has been decided, and the miners have gone to work. This is a bishop captured, and the men are greatly elated.

The Benevolent Associations are sending agents about the country bringing up great stacks of provisions for the destitute strikers, and this does not look as if it were weakening the treasury, which is receiving aid from the unions in the large cities of the East, and it would seem as if the workingmen meant to test this as a struggle for the defeat of the capitalists at any and all hazards. The feeling against the operators is very bitter, and newspaper correspondents are watched at every turn.

There are grave apprehensions among the people of Mahoney Valley and its vicinity that the band of raiders who made demonstrations at Tamaqua yesterday afternoon will visit Ashland and other towns and commit depredations. Around Broad Top Mountain the excitement is exceedingly wild. Emissaries from the Schuylkill region are circulating among the peaceable miners here to ferment a strike. The fight is against a 20 per cent deduction on the basis of 1874, and, in some localities, the miners are clamoring for a 10 per cent advance.

A meeting will be held at Hyde Park by the Lackawanna men to receive reports from the Company regarding a requested return to the basis of 1874. This will be an important gathering.

All eyes are now turned upon the Schuylkill miners and their fight, and in all places the strike is the only topic of discussion. People have even forgotten Mr. Beecher. Yesterday an angry debate on the troubles took place in a bar-room in a small mining settlement near here, when one of the disputants drew his pistol and blew the brains out of his next-door neighbor. Thus it goes. A life is of no consequence. Troops are reported to-night to be marching on Shamokin, where turbulence is said to exist. The Sheriffs find it impossible to secure posses. Civil law is a dead letter to-day.

ILLINOIS MINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 6.—The coal-miners of LaSalle and Peru commenced work to-day at 90 cents a ton, the compromise price demanded by them; $1.17 per ton is to be paid for mining in the third vein of the Carbon shaft.

MUSICAL.

Flattering Outlook for the Cincinnati May Festival—People Forming Into Line at 2 O'Clock a. m. to Buy Season Tickets.

CINCINNATI, O., April 6.—The sale of the season tickets for the May Musical Festival was begun this morning under the most flattering assurances of the success of that enterprise. Although the office was not opened until 10 a. m., the line commenced forming about 2 a. m., and those in line, who waited for nearly eight hours, were furnished with coffee and sandwiches by their friends. The day's sale was more than double that of the first day two years ago, and if the same ratio of increase is continued during the week there will be nothing but standing-room. The hall has seating capacity for only 6,000 persons, and the probabilities are that its capacity will be tested to the utmost. Orders for seats are pouring in by mail and telegraph from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, and many other cities, and, although there are still many seats to be had, an early application will be necessary to secure them. The rehearsals of the orchestra and choirs are progressing steadily, with a promise of far greater success than was attained two years ago, and everything possible is being done to render the festival complete in all its parts. There will be seven performances, commencing May 11 and closing on the evening of the 14th.

CASUALTIES.

CRUSHED BY A LOG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., April 6.—A sad accident happened last night to a little negro boy named Edward Palmer. He, with his sister, was playing around a lumber-pile in a yard South Washington street, when a large log became in some way detached from the others, and, rolling down, crushed the little fellow into a shapeless mass. When extricated from underneath, the body was lifeless. The boy was only 4 years of age.

A MOURNFUL JUBILEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 6.—While a party were engaged in firing a salute this evening in honor of the Democratic victory in Connecticut, the gun was prematurely exploded on the nineteenth round, injuring William Petrie in a terrible manner. Part of one of his hands was blown off, and he was shockingly burned about the breast and face. Both his eyes are supposed to be destroyed. It is possible that he may recover.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, April 6.—The steamships Marathon, from Boston, and Rhein, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Arrived, steamships China, Italy, City of New York, and Greece, from Liverpool; Arragon, from Bristol, and Frisia, from Hamburg.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Arrived, the Pacific Mail steamship Montana, from Panama and way ports.

SELF-DEFENSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., April 6.—Angelo McBride, a pilot who seriously cut James Dougherty, another pilot, in an affray this forenoon, was discharged from custody this evening, after an examination before Judge Bross, who decided that he acted in self-defense. Dougherty is in rather a precarious condition.

EARLY NAVIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 6.—The tug Nellie Cotton went up the river this afternoon, the first boat of the season out. The river is all clear between this point and Bay City, and the steamer Daniel Ball will commence making regular trips Thursday.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Panama Directors at their meeting to-day elected T. W. Park President, J. G. McCulloch Vice-President, and W. J. Emmet Secretary and Treasurer, G. W. Bellows having resigned. The Board voted to notify the Pacific Mail Company of the termination of the present contract, which was made with the old regime of the Steamship Company.

ORTHOGRAPHIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., April 6.—The spelling mania has at length fairly broken out in this city. A grand spelling match took place at the Opera-House last evening, and the liveliest interest was manifested in the tournament by the large audience in attendance.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—For the Upper Lake region generally cloudy weather and local rains, with north and east winds and falling barometer east of the Mississippi, followed by cooler weather and rising barometer.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "The Little Detective."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Help." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Afternoon, "The Virginian." Evening, "The White Horse of the Peppers" and "The Widow's Victim."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "Barbe Bleue." Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety entertainment. "Jack Harkaway." Afternoon and evening.

FARWELL HALL—Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Panorama of "Pilgrim's Progress."

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Exhibition of Paintings.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication Wednesday evening, April 7. Work on the Third Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the Worshipful Master.
CHAS. F. FOERSTER, Sec'y.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 209, A. F. & A. M.—The members are hereby notified to meet at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., this Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother Herman F. Violett, from residence, No. 79 Mohawk street, to Rosehill. Members of other lodges are courteously invited to join with us. By order of the W. M.
J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CHARM THAT BAFFLES TIME.—NO WOMAN ever looks old, or even elderly, while her face retains the fairness and freshness of her earlier years, and this is a charm which she can never lose while she relies upon "Laird's Bloom of Youth" as a defense against the assaults of Time. Obtainable of all druggists.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A PERFECT DRESSING for the hair.—The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form a large proportion of deodorized Cocoanut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, April 7, 1875.

The Emperor of Brazil will not abdicate, and therefore will not take up his residence in Chicago.

The embassy appointed by the Pope to convey to Cardinal McCloskey the official notification of his appointment arrived in New York yesterday.

The Illinois Senate yesterday concurred in the House amendments to Kehoe's Tax-Collection bill, and to the Copperas Creek bill, so that both enactments only require the Governor's approval to become laws.

The Baptists of Chicago and vicinity have begun to take definite steps toward the contribution of their due proportion of the Centennial Fund for the benefit of the educational institutions within the control of that denomination. At a meeting held yesterday the scope of the Centennial was freely discussed, and a plan of action was agreed upon.

The proceedings in the Brooklyn trial yesterday were chiefly notable for the wrangles between opposing counsel as to the interrogation of Mr. Beecher, whose disposition to volunteer statements not involved in the questions asked drew forth an admonition by the Court to indulge in a little less amplitude. The testimony consisted mainly in explanations of the letters which passed between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and of the letter of Mrs. Morse in which she "boned" him for money and called him her son. His acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull was recited in a manner calculated to excite in that person a strong desire for a chance to "talk back." As there still remain a large number of Mr. Beecher's letters which sadly need his explanation, and as this process will doubtless lead to many repetitions of yesterday's jangle among the lawyers, the defendant's direct examination bids fair to continue for several days yet.

Nothing unusual occurred yesterday at the town elections in Chicago,—that is to say, nothing out of the common custom as established in town elections in this city. There were the same mobs of thieves, gamblers, bummers, and loafers assembled at the so-called town-meetings to determine the tax levy for the ensuing year for town purposes, and the entire absence of tax-payers and respectable citizens was noticeable, as usual. At the polls there was no pretense of legal voting, anp repeating was an understood indulgence for the day. The candidate who spent the most money and put it where it would do the most good secured the largest number of votes. Personal qualifications and party lines were not taken into account, and it matters little who the successful office-seekers were. By staying away from the polls and manifesting no interest in town elections, tax-payers tacitly express their cheerful assent to these annual robberies, and they are, therefore, not entitled to any great amount of sympathy.

The Chicago produce markets were generally excited and unsettled yesterday. Mess pork was active and 20@30c per brl higher, but closed easier at $22.15 cash, and $22.25 for May. Lard was active and firmer, but closed easier at $15.42½@15.45 per 100 lbs cash or seller the month, and $15.50 for May. Meats were quiet and steady, at 8½c for shoulders, 11¼c for short ribs, and 12c for short clears. Highwines were in fair demand and irregular, at $1.10½@1.11 per gallon. Flour was in better demand and firmer. Wheat was active and 2½c higher, closing at 88½c for April, and $1.03 for May. Corn was more active, and 1c higher, closing at 70½c for April, and 73¾c for May. Oats were active and 1@1½c higher, closing at 59½c for April, and 63¾c for May. Rye was inactive and nominally firmer, at $1.06. Barley was in fair request and firmer, closing at $1.06½ for April, and $1.03 for May. On Saturday last there was in store in this city 4,037,558 bu wheat, 2,451,716 bu corn, 537,298 bu oats, 6,968 bu rye, and 137,423 bu barley. Hogs were active and stronger, averaging 15c higher than Saturday. Sales at $7.00@9.00. Cattle and sheep were in fair demand at nominally unchanged prices.

The defeat of the gallant Gen. Joe Hawley is more to be regretted than anything connected with the Connecticut election. He made a splendid race, but was dragged down by the unpopularity of the Republican candidate for Governor. The vote for Governor in the District was as follows:

Ingersoll, Dem	14,152
Greene, Rep	11,818
Democratic majority	2,334

Gen. Hawley was only beaten 488 votes, having thus run 1,846 votes ahead of Greene. If the Republicans had nominated some candidate not obnoxious to the moderate Republicans, there is little doubt that Hawley would have been returned to Congress. His defeat will be regretted by Republicans throughout the Union. He was a member who dared to follow his convictions of right; his record was clear and bright, and his integrity above suspicion. Connecticut has done herself no credit or honor by depriving the nation of the services of Gen. Hawley in the House of Representatives.

One of the most disgusting features of the Brooklyn trial has been the attendance of feminine scandal-mongers in the court-room. At first, only the women who were directly or indirectly parties to the suit attended, but now a horde of women who call themselves ladies disgrace themselves daily by pressing in "where angels might fear to tread" lest they should be polluted. American reverence for womankind has hitherto been unique. It remains to be seen whether this sentiment can stand the shock of the daily bulletin, which says that "a large number of fashionably-dressed women attended to-day; they listened attentively, and laughed heartily at Mr. Beecher's dramatic rendering of the scene when Tilton accused him of seduction and adultery." These are not pretty words for pretty ears to hear. The very Judge on the Bench has at last been shocked beyond endurance by seeing women scramble for good places in the theatre where this disgusting drama is played. He told the crowd of feminine attendants of Monday that they had better stay away thereafter. Let us hope they will take His Honor's advice. Sexual passion is not a thing to be discussed in mixed company, and the women who besiege the Brooklyn court-room dishonor themselves and their sex.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The latest returns from Connecticut generally confirm the Democratic majorities first reported. Gov. Ingersoll's majority this year is somewhat larger than his majority last year. The Senate is reported to be strongly Democratic, while the House will be more equally balanced. The Republican strength in the latter body is partly owing to the political preponderance of the rural townships, which have the same proportion of representatives in Connecticut as the larger towns, without regard to population.

The net result of the Connecticut election is, that the State is thoroughly Democratic. The increase in the vote of the State seems to have been as much in the interest of the Democrats as in the interest of the Republicans, and perhaps more. Gov. Ingersoll's majority in 1873 was 5,814; in 1874 it was 5,782; his majority this year is something over 7,000. The Democrats have gained two Congressmen. Gen. Hawley was defeated by Mr. Landers by 488 majority, who overcame a Republican majority of 1,268 votes two years ago. Mr. Kellogg is defeated by Judge Phelps, who has been on the Supreme Bench, and who overcame a majority of 588 votes which Mr. Kellogg received two years ago. In the Third District, the Republicans re-elected Mr. Starkweather, who was the most objectionable man they had nominated in the State, and Judge Lafayette S. Foster, Vice-President under Johnson's administration, and now on the Supreme Bench of Connecticut, was defeated. In the Fourth District, Barnum, a worthless Democratic member of the late Congress and a chronic absentee, was re-elected.

The Democratic success in Connecticut is not difficult of comprehension. To begin with, Gov. Ingersoll is an able and popular man. He is a member of an old family of Connecticut which has been prominent in the politics of the State for more than half a century. He entered politics for the first time two years ago, has made a good Governor, and is a worthy gentleman. To defeat such a man and overcome nearly 7,000 Democratic majority in the State, the Republicans should have put forward their best material. Instead of doing this, they nominated Mr. Greene, Mayor of Norwich, a "Force bill" extremist, calculated to alienate the moderate Republican voters instead of regaining those who had already gone off. Mr. Greene was the gentleman who distinguished himself by ordering 100 guns to be fired in Norwich when the House of Representatives passed the odious Force bill, which so luckily failed to become a law. He followed up this ultraism by making speeches during the campaign which were susceptible of a third-term construction. So far as the personal relations of the two candidates for Governor enter into the general result, they afford another instructive lesson to the Republican leaders, if they really desire to reunite the party and recover lost ground.

There are other reasons, however, which lead us to conclude that the Democrats have gained an ascendency in Connecticut, which they will be likely to hold until new issues, or political relations in the State, shall drive off some of those now voting with that party. The chief reason for the Democratic increase in Connecticut is the growth of the manufacturing interest within the past few years, mainly contributed by New York City. Connecticut, as a matter of fact, is a manufacturing suburb of New York. It is true that several thousand New York merchants and dealers have their homes in Connecticut, and they are mostly Republicans. But this number is largely overbalanced by the thousands of Irish Democratic voters who have removed to the Connecticut towns,—such as New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford,—from New York City to obtain employment in the new manufacturing establishments which have been started. The Irish population taken from New York is, of course, a Democratic unit. Many of the Germans who have gone from New York are also Democrats, and those who were not have been driven away from the Republican party by the prohibitory policy which the ultraists have pursued in Connecticut ever since the War. Thus the foreign vote in Connecticut is almost entirely Democratic, while native Democracy is nearly as strong as the native Republicanism. The prohibitory vote, whatever it may finally prove to be, is mainly taken from the Republicans. New York City will probably be able to keep up the Democratic majorities in Connecticut as long as it remains so largely Democratic itself.

Regarded in the light of "Reform," of which the Democrats talk so much of late, their victory in Connecticut has been a lamentable failure. They elected the good-for-nothing Barnum, who does not spend ten days in Congress during an entire session, and is a blatant "protectionist," and they failed to elect Lafayette S. Foster, who is a distinguished man of national character. They defeated Gen. Hawley, who has been an influential, able, and conscientious member of Congress, with liberal sentiments, and they failed to defeat Mr. Starkweather, whose relations to the District Ring were of the most questionable nature. As Reformers, the Connecticut Democrats have not much to boast of.

IS THE POPE COMING TO AMERICA?

A Rome correspondent of a Paris paper states that if it shall become impossible for the Pope to remain in Rome, he will remove to the United States, and that it was with a view to such an emergency that an American Cardinal was appointed. Though we think it very unlikely that the present Pope or his successor will ever abandon Rome, except, perhaps, temporarily, as many of their predecessors have done, in case such an event should occur, the United States is the best place for him in which to reside. Here he would be free of all political entanglements with this Government and with those of the world. He would be more free and more undisturbed in his ecclesiastical Government than in any other country, Catholic or Protestant. Wherever else he may go he will necessarily become involved in governmental complications. Here he would have no relations with the Government, and the Government none with him. Here he would be like any other ecclesiastic, free to exercise all his functions, requiring no special laws for his protection and free of all laws for his embarrassment. He would find himself surrounded by as zealous and devoted members of his own faith as are to be found in any part of the world, and by a body of Protestant people more tolerant than exist elsewhere. A residence in this country, among an intelligent and educated people, who, despite their religious differences, live in peace and harmony with each other, might induce him to change the standard teaching of the Church, that sovereigns rule by divine right, and that popular liberty inevitably leads to infidelity and immorality. Personal contact with, and personal observations of, a free Government chosen by a free people would be instructive, and tend to remove prejudices and convictions founded upon the abortive efforts to establish popular Governments among people ignorant of the fundamental principle of republicanism, that law and obedience to law are essential to freedom. We know that the present Pope has declared that the sweeping sentiments of the famous syllabus on popular liberty had no application to the institutions of this country; nevertheless, a personal residence in this country, surrounded by a people embracing every form of religion known to civilized mankind, would be instructive and profitable even to the head of a great Church.

A complete divorce of Church and State is the only lasting solution of the angry controversy which rages in several European nations between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. The tendency of the contest in Germany between the Government and the Ultramontanes is to a separation of the State and Church. Windthorst, the leader of the Ultramontanes in the German Parliament, thus expressed the wish of his co-religionists in a recent speech:

> I am convinced that the unhappy conflicts in which we find ourselves, and which daily grow more acute, admit of no other peaceful solution than the most complete separation of the Church from the State. . . . We see a relation of this kind in America (and to a certain extent it exists in England), and while we exhaust our strength in ecclesiastical politics, while we cannot help fearing that in this struggle the feelings of the people will become more and more embittered, and that brothers of one and the same country will get more and more estranged from each other, while we have to fear that in this struggle all love and freedom of law will perish, in the United States there reigns profound peace, although the greater proportion of its inhabitants are Protestants. It is not surprising, therefore, that all those who love peace direct their eyes to those countries (America and England). But in those countries the separation of Church and State does not mean that the State expels the Church and surrounds her with the police and gendarmes, crushing or controlling any movement of her lip. Every Church is left absolutely free, the State being quite indifferent as to the way she educates her priests, or appoints them, or exercises her discipline on them. There the State leaves the churches alone, and there there is peace.

MR. IRA HOLMES' BANK.

When the banks of this city closed temporarily during the panic of 1873, the Manufacturers' National was one of two or three which did not reopen their doors. The National Currency act provides two ways of winding up the affairs of banks organized under that law,—one by voluntary liquidation, in which the officers of the bank continue in charge, and the other by a Receiver appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency. The former was intended to apply to solvent institutions desiring to retire from the banking business; the latter was intended to apply to insolvent National Banks. But the choice seems to have been left to the banks. Mr. Ira Holmes, the President and principal owner of the Manufacturers' National, said that his bank was solvent, and filed with the Comptroller the necessary notice of voluntary liquidation. An effort was made to have the Comptroller appoint a Receiver, and another made to put the institution into bankruptcy, but both were unsuccessful. Mr. Holmes proceeded to settle up the affairs of the bank without any restriction, and this continued for about eighteen months. It is only a few weeks since the United States Court gave a decision to the effect that the National Currency act does not debar the United States Court from appointing a Receiver when the Comptroller fails to do so and there is a necessity for one, and Mr. J. D. Harvey was appointed Receiver. His statement, therefore, gives the first public information we have had of the affairs of the bank. The exhibit is a most astonishing one.

When the creditors of the Manufacturers' National Bank found themselves wholly subject to the dictation of the bank officers, they usually made the best settlement with Mr. Holmes that they could bring about. Mr. Holmes' general policy of settlement was to turn out the bills receivable held by the bank with the guarantee of the bank indorsed "Manufacturers' National Bank, by Ira Holmes, President." In this way, with the payment of some money, all the debts of the bank were discharged except $38,586. But a very large portion of the bills receivable taken by the creditors proved to be worthless. They were not paid when they came due. Some of the holders of this overdue paper, probably thinking they could do no better, renewed it, and thereby probably released the guarantor. Other creditors still hold the paper with the guarantee, and the Court is now asked to decide whether Mr. Holmes' indorsement as President makes the bank liable. But even if the Court decides that the guarantee binds the bank, there seems to be precious little prospect for the creditors getting any money to speak of. During Mr. Holmes' "voluntary liquidation," he "bought in" a large amount of the stock, which was duly canceled. It is said that much of the stock (amounting in the aggregate to $500,000) was merely placed in the names of certain persons who never paid any money on it, and who held an agreement from Mr. Holmes to take it back at any time the holders should so decide. If this is true, the stock which Mr. Holmes has "bought in" since the suspension was probably of this character. At all events, but $179,000 of stock appears on the books, and but about $82,000 of this is held outside of Mr. Holmes, so that when the responsible persons who are liable on their stock are ascertained, the amount to be realized will probably be very small. The remaining assets of the bank Mr. Harvey reports to be utterly worthless. The bank owes nearly $40,000 outright, and probably four or five times as much if the guarantee is binding. It looks as though the creditors may whistle for their money.

This statement of the affairs of the Manufacturers' National Bank is another lesson to depositors to the effect that they must, under any banking system, depend upon the individual character and business habits of the men with whom they deposit their money. The National Currency act affords no certain protection against a loose, careless, unbusiness-like, or fraudulent conduct of the business. The only question suggested by the case of the Manufacturers' National Bank is, whether the law is not defective in leaving to a National Bank the choice of winding up its own affairs when it ought to be placed in the hands of a Receiver.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

It would seem that, after all, the Senatorial expedition to Mexico, organized by Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, had somewhat in view an appeal to the Mexican Government for the repeal of the laws establishing what is known as the Libra Zone. The protectionists of this country have for years been protesting on this subject, and they have succeeded in inducing the Government of the United States to remonstrate with Mexico concerning it, and the Government in so doing was guilty of an act towards poor and weak Mexico which, if addressed to a more powerful nation, would have been promptly rejected as unwarrantable impertinence. The history of the free district, or Libra Zone, explains itself.

After the war with the United States, twenty-eight years ago, Mexico was in great financial distress, and among other expedients established a high tariff to raise revenue. The United States about the same time had reduced their tariff. The Mexicans and the Americans had rival and competing cities on the Rio Grande. These cities were the trading points for the country on both sides of the river for a long distance back. In time an active trade grew up on the river. The chief American city was Brownsville, and on the Mexican side Matamoras. Owing to the low rates of the American tariff, the Americans were able to do business cheaper than the Mexicans. In 1857 the American tariff was reduced to an average of only 18 per cent, the list of free articles being largely increased, and this completed the wreck of the Mexican tariff on the Rio Grande. The entire country on both sides of the river flocked to the American towns with their barter; the Mexican towns lost their trade, and Mexican merchants crossed over and established their stores on the American side. The shallow river is easily crossed; it can be crossed in a flat-boat, canoe, horseback, and in many places on foot, so that it was just as convenient to trade on on one side as on the other. Custom-House vigilance and regulations were easily evaded where evasion was necessary.

In answer to the appeals of her citizens on the Rio Grande, Mexico by decree established that all goods imported into the cities on that river and sold to be used within a district extending so many miles back of the river should be admitted free of duty. This gave the Mexicans on the Rio Grande the advantage. The Civil War followed soon after, and when it closed the condition of affairs was precisely the reverse of what it was before Mexico had established the free zone. On the Mexican side there was no duty,—absolute free trade existed; on the American side there was a duty ranging from 50 to 100 per cent. Of course, the Mexicans had now a monopoly of the trade. They could import what they wanted free of tax, while the Americans were compelled to pay an average tax of 60 per cent on all they sold. Of course, all Mexicans bought and sold in the Mexican towns. The people of Texas, living within 50 or 60 and even 100 miles of the river, soon discovered that they could get far more goods on the Mexican side than they could on their own for a given sum of money. Hence they transferred their trade to the Mexican towns. The letters of the American Custom-House officers detailing their abortive efforts to restrain this introduction of goods bought in Mexico and brought over to the United States are amusing. Reports of their seizures of bottles or jugs of whisky, and of an occasional suit of clothes or pair of shoes, are all transmitted to Washington; but the trade goes on, and the collection of duties at Brownsville is nominal. The people on both sides of the river buy and sell where they can make the best trade without reference to the boundary lines along the Rio Grande for several hundred miles.

The American merchants on the river have been urging this matter on the attention of the Government, and the protectionists have been insisting that the United States should demand of Mexico the discontinuance of the free district. But Mexico has not done so; on the contrary, she has enlarged the district so as to include within the trade of her cities on the Rio Grande nearly two additional States. The United States have no more right to demand that Mexico shall revise her tariff than they have to demand that Canada shall do so, or that Great Britain or Germany shall make their tariffs conform to that of this country.

The agitation of this subject has had the effect of inducing a strong feeling among protectionists in favor of moving the boundary line between the United States and Mexico by acquiring all the Mexican country included in the free zone. Mexico has unquestionably been menaced with a threat that, unless she abolish the free zone, she will have to give up her territory on the Rio Grande. It is just possible that the Senatorial excursion had something of this kind in view,—that it was intended to inform the Government of Mexico that the abolition of the free district would avert any scheme of acquisition by the United States. The policy of reducing taxation on the American side so as to render smuggling unnecessary seems never to have occurred to our Government. Failing that, the next best thing is to establish a free district on our side of the Rio Grande, extending to the Nueces, and admit imports free. We may do that much to encourage trade with Mexico, as we have recently done something more for the trade of the Sandwich Islands. At all events, so long as Mexico maintains the free zone on her side and we maintain the excessive tariff on our side, free goods will find their way into Texas, and we have no possible legal or moral right to assail Mexico therefor.

THE NEWEST OF OUR NEW WORLDS.

When Malthus, a quiet country clergyman in England, published his famous theorem that population increases in a geometrical and the means of subsistence in an arithmetical ratio, and that therefore there would be ere long a deadly struggle for mere survival, his book was condemned as not only wholly erroneous but blasphemous. Nevertheless, his views, in a modified form, now find no opposition, but only support, among politico-economists. The modifications, to be sure, are important. The advance of science, for instance, increases in many ways the gross product of subsistence. It is calculated that the thorough application of scientific irrigation in Hindostan will remove the present causes of periodical famine and allow the country to support double its population, immense as that is now. The increased liberty and security due to advancing civilization also increase production. There is less proportional, although more absolute, waste in civilized countries. The savage gorges himself for a day and then starves for a week. Again, the development of the brain diminishes the reproductive powers, so that a population increases more slowly as it advances in civilization. Finally, the arable area of the earth's surface is far greater than Malthus thought it. Not only has science made the cultivation of almost desert regions possible, but exploration and discovery have added millions of square miles to the available inheritance of the nineteenth century.

One of the newest lands opened to settlement on a large scale is South Africa. Although it was colonized by the Dutch in 1652 and held by them until 1796, when the English seized it, it is only recently that its almost boundless capabilities for the support of human life have been even suspected. In 1872, the semi-civilized country, exclusive of Natal, covered about 200,000 square miles. Its population was 650,000, 450,000 of whom were blacks. Natal, which was set off from the rest of the settlement in 1856, contains 20,000 square miles and a population of 17,000 whites and 300,000 blacks. There has lately been some trouble between the handful of whites and the mass of semi-subjects, and Mr. Froude, the eminent historian, was sent by the British Government to investigate matters and things in general in that region. He returned a short time since. The London *Times* of the 22d ult. contains an account of a complimentary dinner given Mr. Froude two days previously, at which he gave an interesting sketch of the possible future of South Africa.

He said he believed that, "both for climate and natural capabilities, the country was unmatched in any other part of the world." It contains enormous mineral wealth. The diamond-fields, unlike those of Arizona, are natural, not artificial, and rich. There are vast deposits of iron, of coal, and of copper, and "immense gold-fields, which bid fair to rival those of California and Australia." The soil, he declares, is amazingly fertile. The Surveyor-General of Natal, a very careful observer, calculates that the rough, wild grasses which are burnt over and wasted every year would support cattle which would serve as food for 12,000,000 people. Natal alone, "if decently cultivated," could probably support 60,000,000 inhabitants! The slow growth of the country is due to the presence of two races on its soil. Civilized white and savage black cannot agree. The natives work only long enough to buy a wife, and then live by the labor of these feminine slaves. Any surplus profit is invested in a fresh stock of wives. The small cost of living causes an enormous increase in the population. The masses of blacks are warlike and bloodthirsty. They have guns and ammunition, and their fighting men are drilled in some cases by renegade Europeans. The constant danger of bloody warfare checks immigration and the development of the country.

There can be no doubt, however, that millions on millions of whites will, some time in the future, occupy South Africa. The more tractable blacks will be used as laborers, servants, etc. The wilder tribes will be driven back towards the equator. The process will be slow, for the white vanguard will press against a mass of blacks which, like an elastic, will resist more strongly the more it yields. Still, until this resistance becomes too great, and until the northward movement reaches a geographical point where the heat is too intense for the white man to live, the blacks will have to yield. There is a great field for colonization there. When a line of trading-posts unites the Egyptian and the English frontiers, the slave-trade on the eastern shore of Africa will be suppressed, and probably not till then. It is strange that this new world has just been opened up to civilization, when its outskirts have been held by Europeans for more than two centuries.

The public may dimly remember that a broken-down corporation called the Northern Pacific professed, some years ago, to have discovered a belt of country from Lake Superior to the Pacific which was a sort of Garden of Eden with all the modern improvements. It flowed with milk and honey. Life in it was almost too pleasant. The only objection to building a railroad across it was that the luxuriant vegetation might grow over the rails faster than hourly trains could cut it down. It was well known that stray buffaloes were often overtaken by sweet-pea vines and fairly strangled to death. The fools not being all dead yet and a great "religious" newspaper having been bribed, the bonds of the corporation were sold, subsidies were voted, and a portion of the road was constructed. On Monday a train was passing along this portion, when one of the balmy breezes that blow softly over the rose-bushes and sugar-cane of that tropical land lifted the rear car off the track, tipped it over, and tumbled it into a 40-foot ravine. Two persons were fatally injured. "Many others were severely hurt." The latter victims may recover, as the force of their fall was providentially broken by a large crib of bananas plucked on the Company's lands (which may be bought cheap) and awaiting transportation to the colder climates of Chicago and New Orleans.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The London *Times* of March 22 announces by authority that the Prince of Wales will, in November next, visit India. Her Majesty Victoria is Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. Should the son survive the mother, the Prince of Wales will be Emperor of India. The actual extent of the British Dominion is much greater than is generally known. For the first time in the history of Great Britain in India, the natives will meet face to face one of the family that has reigned over them for a century. Other members of the family and many of the English nobility have been in India as visitors and in official capacity. But the Prince of Wales is something more than any of those who have preceded him in India. He is the direct representative of the Empress, and heir, and in all probability the future Emperor of all the Indies.

The royal dynasties of Hindostan claim an antiquity beyond all European royalty. They have a nobility which prides itself on its heritage, and which looks down with disdain upon the comparatively modern titles of all Europeans. It has never been impressed with any reverence for those English rulers who have been set over them. At last, and for the first time, they will be called upon to welcome, as they gladly will, a Prince who is to be their future sovereign, and for whom, in his own right, they can have that respect which they hold due to royalty having a long and direct descent.

In 1872 a census was taken of the population of British India, and also of those native States not included in British India proper, but which are more or less under the control of the Indian Government. By this census, the population and area appear to be as follows:

	Square miles.	Population.	Pop. to sq. mile.
British India proper	950,919	191,307,070	201
Tributary native States	646,147	46,245,888	70
Total India	1,597,066	237,552,958	....

or nearly 1,600,000 square miles and 240,000,000 of souls! These native States are all under the government of the British officers, Governor-General and Lieutenant-Generals, but are more or less independent. Gradually they will be absorbed, as the others have been, and will be merged under the general dominion of British India. The 191,000,000 in British India have nearly 35,000,000 of inhabited houses.

This is in point of population the largest Empire under a single rule. The estimated population of the Chinese Empire is put down at 425,000,000, but there is no evidence of any actual enumeration, and the estimate is based upon speculation and wild stories which cannot be authenticated. The population of India is ascertained by actual enumeration. This is the Empire to which the Prince of Wales is the heir, and which, as the prospective future Emperor, he now visits. Compared with it, all others seem insignificant. Much has been done during the reign of Victoria to consolidate this Empire. The old management of the East India Trading Company, under which the acquisition begun, has been put aside, and India has become in all respects an integral part of the British possessions, and is as completely under the political control of the Imperial Government as is Canada, or Australia, or Ireland. That Empire in the East is daily becoming of more importance, politically and commercially. Historians fail to find the date when the same human family divided, and, leaving their home in Asia, one branch moved eastward and the other (called Indo-Europeans) westward, and have remained separated during the ages that have intervened. The British papers claim that these branches are now united under the same rule in India, and that the future Emperor as a Western Prince will, as the ruler of India, unite the two races under a "common sovereign, the evidence of a common destiny, and the bond of a harmonious if not industrial future civilization." As King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, he will be the ruler of the mightiest Empire on the globe, or that ever existed since the fall of Imperial Rome.

Outside of Connecticut, the Republicans were generally successful in Tuesday's elections where they had any reason to expect success. In Michigan two Supreme Judges were elected, and both vacancies were filled by Republicans. To the vacancy occasioned by the election of Judge Christiancy to the United States Senate, Mr. Isaac Marston (Republican) was elected by a majority variously estimated from 15,000 to 20,000. The greater number of the Circuit Judges are Republican, and there has probably been a gain of 5,000 or 6,000 over the Republican majority of last fall. The elections in Ohio seem to indicate a return to Republicanism. Toledo has gone Republican, after a hot contest, defeating the Democratic Mayor who has been in office for two years. Cincinnati has re-elected its Democratic Mayor, and will probably continue Democratic as long as the Republicans run circus-Democrats as Independent candidates.

The New York canal frauds are getting a general overhauling since Gov. Tilden's special message. Every day some new trick or rascality is brought to light. The last one we have seen is thus described by the *Evening Express*:

> We may add to one of the crimes of the Canal Ring, under color of law, the manner in which they are permitted to use waste water. By collusion with engineers, a depth of 10 inches of water goes over one weir at Syracuse, causing a current in the canal which not only deranges navigation, but what is worse, when water is scarce, drawing down the higher levels in order to keep this level full. The result is that the canal, where it should have fully 7 feet of water, is depleted at times to less than 6 feet, causing the canal-boats to drag upon the bottom, greatly retarding their speed and wearing the skin off from the horses' shoulders which tow them. Boats have been delayed in this manner eighteen hours more than the usual time on what are called the long levels, and others have had to wait five or six days for sufficient water. When frost comes, this detention is a very serious matter, as many boats by stealing of water are frozen in with perishable produce, such as apples, potatoes, etc., and have been injured or lost to the value of millions, besides depriving the cities of intended supplies. West and East are thus injured.

The statement which lately went the rounds of the press that the Suez Canal was hopelessly filling up with sand, and that the tolls were not sufficient to keep it in repair, turns out to be bosh. An English paper says:

> Its receipts for 1873 were very nearly £1,000,000, and its running expenses only £225,000. It was able to pay a dividend of 3½ per cent on this business, and nearly all of the future increase from tolls will be clear gain. The cost of the canal was about $95,000,000, but of this the Egyptian Government bore a share, so that the capital of the Company is only $54,000,000. The business of the canal is gradually increasing, and the competition from this source is now the only check on the greed of our consolidated American rail and ocean line to Asia. The canal stock has been recently admitted to the London Stock Exchange.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, April 6.—I want to know through the columns of THE TRIBUNE what is the law of the State of Illinois in the following case: My father came from England to Illinois in 1848, with two sons and one daughter, and the three children were under age, and my father never took out his naturalization papers, but the two sons did *after* they became of age. Now where our father has left property or money, and made no will, what course does the law instruct in such a case, and what can the oldest brother do with the younger brother and sister as to his rights and their rights in the premises; or has the State anything to say in the matter? Please inform us, step by step, as to the true rights, and oblige, yours truly, JOHN P. WOOD.

REPLY—The fact that the father never became an American citizen creates no difference in the disposition to be made of his property after his death. His estate descends to his children in equal parts. The best course for our correspondent to pursue is to go to some good probate lawyer, who will see that the proper person is appointed by the County Court to administer upon the estate. The elder brother has no power over the estate unless appointed by the Court to take charge of it, in the interest of all parties concerned.

PERSONAL.

Barney Williams is rich, and has canceled all his engagements.

The H. L. Bateman left four daughters, but only Kate was God-like.

"A Vision of the Houris" is what Barnum calls his last Amazon march.

Gen. Belknap is going to the Yellowstone Park with Gen. Sheridan.

Unsworth left Eugene all his property, each having made a will in favor of the other.

No wonder Monaco is the grand gambling-centre of Europe now. The Prince goes it blind all the time.

A whole spelling-school in Indianapolis was brought up, naturally or unnaturally, on "ipecacuanha."

The Pope is suffering, and no wonder. They have no fire in his bed-room or parlor, and the weather is bitterly raw and chilly.

"God will get even with people who publish the Beecher-trial reports," says Talmage, and if he does not know all about it, who does?

George Alexander McFarren, the lately-elected Professor of Music at the Cambridge, England, University, is blind, like his friend and fellow-Professor, Fawcett.

"There was no Smith found throughout all the land of Israel."—I. Samuel, 13, 9. Wait till the *Sun* learns this, and then look for the 2,489th renewal of the joke on Richard.

Nilsson and Albani will be rivals in London, the former singing at Her Majesty's and the latter at the Royal Italian Opera-House. It is not difficult to guess the favorite.

Chang Ouain Wo, of San Francisco, has secured a patent for an improvement in fastening the seams of overalls. He is the first Chinaman to get a patent in any form but a bullet or brickbat.

A Providence lady has spelled 650 words out of the word Congregationalist. Ten to one she pines for sympathy and tells her neighbors that her husband is not, alas! her affinity. Darn these stockings, will you?

Mr. Charles H. Reed, the State's Attorney, received a dispatch yesterday dated at Jacksonville, Fla., informing him that the health of Mrs. Reed has so far improved as to permit of her immediate departure for home.

Yesterday some meddlesome person interfered with Dennis Slattery's attempt to drown himself by leaping over Brickley's and North Wharves. Well, even Coroners must have their enemies.—*St. John (N. B.) Tribune.*

When a common Japanese goes into the presence of an office-holder, he must say: "Great and distinguished child of the sun, deign to put your foot upon my neck." There's some pleasure in holding an office in that country.

A paper in Southern Illinois regrets that it went to press "one day too early to record the death of John Bates." This is not quite as cool as the paper which said "Just as we are going to press, John Smith is being run over by the cars."

Hutchins, of the St. Louis *Dispatch*, is in more trouble. Hyde will pummel him, and Frank J. Bowman, a St. Louis lawyer, sues him for $10,000 for an article headed "Summary Punishment Meted Out to a Professional Scandal-monger."

"Small-Talk" of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives a growl because the obituary editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* closes a "tribute" with "May the earth rest lightly above him." S.-T. is unnecessarily generous, and wants some one else to do a little heavy lying occasionally.

How unkind it was in the gentlemen who witnessed the last performance of Mr. Vasquez, of California, to hiss and otherwise show their dislike of Mlle. Metteva, of San Jose, who attended the execution. Is it not time men ceased grudging tender woman her share of the comforts and pleasures of this life?

Says the *American Newspaper Reporter*: "London is ahead. It has more Jews than Palestine, more Scotchmen than Edinburg, more Irish than Dublin, more Catholics than Rome, and more thieves than Chicago." And there it stops, without adding, as it should, "More beats than St. Louis, more liars than Milwaukee, more idiots than Cincinnati, more snobs than Boston, and more frauds than New York." Drink fair, Betsy.

Frank Kern, of Nebraska, generally reports that, at the first smile of Spring, millions of grasshoppers emerged from their eggs just in time to catch the eye of surly Winter who froze them with a frown. If Mr. Kern is correctly reported, and we hope he is, and will swear to the truth of this assertion, charitable people may as well throw their moldy fruit and torn garments into the ash-barrel. They will not be needed in Nebraska just now.

Dry up those tears of compassion; shut off with the promptitude of a water-tax collector the fountain of your sympathies. Mrs. Eli Perkins, who was Miss Smith, actually eloped with that pachydermatous insect. She had money, too, and, instead of dying and leaving it to a lunatic asylum, married Eli and earned it. Farewell, Mrs. P., and remember that whatever of earthly bliss the sovereign Fates deny, you forfeit every claim to it by 'loping with Eli.

The Rev. Mr. Humphone, of the Malta, Saratoga County, N. Y., Baptist Church, resigned his pastorate, but being in church when his successor failed to appear rose to conduct the services. Dr. Bellinger protested, and it took fully ten minutes before the sanguineous evidences of the struggle could be removed from the ex-pastor's knuckles and the friends of Dr. Bellinger could help him out and let the opening hymn, "How sweet a thing it is to see the brethren dwell in unity," be sung.

Augustus, look up. Protrude once more that ineffable abdomen, and thank your stars for a fearless and independent press. Speaking of Disbecker, one of Mayor Havemeyer's Police Commissioners, the New York correspondent of the St. Louis *Times* pays you, Augustus, the following lordly compliment: "Now he tries the policemen accused of wrong-doings with a severity which reminds one of that celebrated legal luminary, Justice Banyon, of Chicago." Think of it, Augustus,—"celebrated legal luminary,"—in the metropolis, too.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—P. L. Kimberley, Pennsylvania; John M. Kilpatrick, Pittsburg; Joseph Lewis, New York; Dr. Head, Boston; G. R. McTavish, Labrador; Philo W. Schofield, M. Marks, New York; W. B. Pierce, Boston; Samuel B. Richardson, Louisville; D. G. Dorrance, Oneida; Samuel Calhoun, St. Paul; John W. Vandervoort, Pittsburg; L. C. Fowler, California; R. W. Cooper, England; Francis Cutting, San Francisco; A. E. Bates, U. S. A.; G. H. Seaborn, New York; George R. Walker, Memphis; B. B. Seeley, Boston; John C. Young, Louisville; J. Hirsch, Philadelphia; James H. Mayne, Pennsylvania.... *Grand Pacific*—S. H. Carney, New York; George F. Taylor, Madison; H. Evans, Kentucky; H. V. P. Block, Missouri; W. Ebart, W. Meiners, Vera Cruz; L. K. Warner, Cincinnati; J. L. Hyde, Ohio; J. W. Close, Buffalo; W. Rogers, Cincinnati; George W. Turner, Cleveland; R. B. [illegible], Minneapolis; George B. Upham, Boston; George R. Hayes, Buffalo; D. C. Shepherd, St. Paul; F. W. Loper, Philadelphia; Daniel Lombard, Massachusetts; H. P. Uhlein, Boston.... *Sherman House*—Col. R. Millar, New York; Jesse B. Howe, Iowa; C. F. Bell, McGregor, Ia.; Col. N. Smyth, Bangor, Me.; C. F. Curtis, Toledo; F. D. Hughes, New York; H. R. Webb, New York; A. H. Brown, Youngstown; R. W. McDonald, Boston; L. Davis, Brookfield; R. Clark, Buffalo.... *Tremont House*—J. J. Hagerman, M. Englemann, Milwaukee; Franklin Steppe, Winona; W. French, St. Louis; Frank Johns, Polk Pinell, Colorado; W. C. Jones, Detroit; R. B. Springer, Oshkosh; W. G. Ewing, Quincy; T. Pusington, Washington; W. Allen, Milwaukee.

THE POLITICAL FARCE.

Exemplification of Popular Sovereignty in Chicago.

Effort of a Few Citizens in the South Town.

The Moderator Openly Sympathizes with the Mob of Thieves.

An Appropriation of $50,000 Voted.

Tom Foley's Ticket Defeated in Spite of the Gamblers.

The Absurdities of the West Side Gathering.

The Appropriation Cut Down to $20,000.

Result of the Election an Unknown Quantity.

Defeat of Bob Kenney in North Chicago.

How They Voted Money There.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

RIOT AND MISRULE.

The scenes attending the election in South Chicago, especially those which occurred at the Dearborn street engine-house, where the so-called "town meeting" was held, were the most disgraceful and disorderly which have ever characterized a similar occasion in this city. The vicious classes were in the majority at all the down-town polls, the mobs in the First, Second, and Third Wards being led by thieves, gamblers, and bruisers, who were working mainly for Foley. His opponent, Evans, however, had an equal number of loud-talking vagrants, thus placing the whippers-in of both sides on a par. The Twentieth Ward was represented on the South Side by gangs of loafers led by Mike Madden, the prize-fighter, and Mike Corcoran, who is not any better. These fellows were driven from poll to poll, and succeeded in voting a great many times.

GEORGE HANKINS,

the gambler, had twelve negro repeaters enlisted, and did a good day's work. There were at least 100 express wagons employed all day long in hauling men from ward to ward, and they invariably succeeded in depositing their ballots. Many were challenged, but, refusing to swear in the vote, their tickets were rejected. Others would take the oath without hesitation, though it was stated by challengers that they had already deposited three and even four ballots. An unusually addled-headed repeater would sometimes forget the name he was to give, and the following conversation would ensue:

Judge—What is your name?
Repeater—What?
Judge—What is your name?
Repeater—Oh! (Pause.)
Judge (angrily)—What is your name?
Repeater—William Smith.

This incident took place in the Fourth Ward, and the ticket went into the box without a further question. To others

THIS OATH

would be administered:

"You do solemnly swear that you have not voted before at this election?"

The repeater would say "No, sir,"—meaning that he wouldn't swear to anything of the kind. The judge, however, would think he meant he had not voted, and put the ticket in the box. That way of getting around the oath is as old as the hills, and a very good way it is to avoid committing perjury. Others, again, would take the oath, since they had not voted before under the name given and by which they were addressed when sworn. The gangs hence had no difficulty whatever in voting "early and often," and notwithstanding at least 1,000, if not more, fraudulent votes were polled, only two or three arrests were made. There was a squad of police at every poll, and they kept a pretty strict watch on those who came in express wagons and trucks; but as a usual thing the judge (the ticket apparently by some arrangement being handed to him so that he could read the heading) would say, "That's all right—have known him eight years," and thus baffle the officers. There were

EIGHT TICKETS

distributed,—every candidate having had one printed with the names of others running for a different office on it. The candidates for Collector were Mike Evans, Tom Foley, and John Dorney; for Assessor, John McNally, Ed Phillips, Owen Conlan, and William Tracy; for Supervisor, John Schank, P. K. Ryan, G. Greenwald; for Town Clerk, James Gleason, Joseph Gruenhut, T. M. Lynch, and C. G. Vogel.

FIRST WARD.

At 8 o'clock in the morning, Tom Foley's friends assembled on the sidewalk in front of the polling place, and proceeded to elect a Moderator. Dave Thornton was chosen, and immediately opened the window and commenced taking votes, a tobacco-box being used in lieu of the regular one, which had not been brought to the place. Up to 9 o'clock, 106 votes had been polled. "Little Joe," the Town Clerk, arrived at that hour, and called another meeting, and Philip Conley was elected Moderator, and George Everhardt associate. Thornton was not disposed to give up, and did not retire until a squad of police ousted him. Conley then emptied the ballots into the regular box, "Little Joe" having brought it with him, and the voting, which had been discontinued during the discussion, was resumed. A large crowd of loafers and vagrants hung around the polls all day, and took a conspicuous part in

THE TOWN MEETING,

which was held at 2 o'clock. A quarter of an hour previous quite a number of reputable and wealthy citizens came into the engine-house intending to take part in the meeting, and to resist the levying of $50,000 for "town expenses," which, it was rumored, the Evans party proposed to do. Among them were the Hon. J. C. Dore, Perkins Bass, J. M. Adsit, Mr. Reise, Andrew Brown, S. B. Cobb, Mr. Hoard, County Commissioners Clough and Burdick, Enos Ayres, H. F. Eames, George C. Morton, Mr. Springer, and Mr. Pierce.

As the clock struck 2 Mike Evans entered, and told the Moderator that he must close the polls and take a vote on the levy for expenses.

Mr. Conley did not seem to know whether that was right, but closed the window.

Billy Scribner wanted to know why the voting was stopped.

The Moderator replied that it was to give the Clerk (Gruenhut) "a chance to make out his figures."

Scribner contended that the polls should not be closed for any such purpose, since the law required them to be open from 8 o'clock until sunset.

The Clerk remarked that a recess could be taken for "as long as they were a mind to."

Scribner said the election of the Moderator had been illegal, and the closing of the polls was illegal.

The Moderator rejoined that they would be opened again within twenty minutes.

Scribner sagely remarked that "twenty minutes is twenty hours."

The Moderator—Every man will have time to vote.

Scribner—There is no time to make an appropriation.

The Moderator—You do not understand the matter.

Scribner—If I did not I wouldn't be speaking about it.

The Moderator—Well, the polls must be closed; that is the law; and if you have any authority for what you say, I know nothing about it. I am governed by the rules that are laid down. There is nothing wrong on the part of the judges at all at all.

Scribner had nothing more to say.

"LITTLE JOE"

having finished his "figuring," which was in reality writing, handed the following extraordinary resolution to John Hickey, Mike Evans' partner, who took upon himself the office of Moderator, though Mr. Conley had not resigned, and no one suggested that it was necessary for him to take upon himself the responsibilities of the position:

"During last year there were audited in favor of town officers about $35,000, and there is at present an outstanding indebtedness of $20,000 from 1874 and prior years. The present Town Clerk has ascertained the views of those who are likely to be elected, and moves an appropriation of $50,000 for contingent expenses for the use and benefit of the town, including the whole outstanding indebtedness of said town."

Little Joe was reproached for his "cheek" in evolving such a resolution, but his reply was: "Why shouldn't I have cheek; anybody who runs with the People's party must have cheek."

Up to this time the doors had been closed, and the mob outside were unconscious of what had taken place within the engine-house.

PUTTING IT THROUGH.

Hickey now swung the doors open and advanced a pace or two on the sidewalk, followed by Mr. Dore and the others. He said: "This is a town meeting. We are here for the purpose of making an appropriation for the ensuing year."

He then moved the resolution in a feeble voice, and put the question on its passage without any one having moved that it be adopted.

There were no "yeas," the crowd not seeming to comprehend what they were to do. They, however, got their cue when Isaac Pflaum moved that the appropriation be $5,000, and the capitalists voted "yea."

A blear-eyed wretch, who never paid a penny of taxes in his life, moved that "it be $50,000."

Mr. Pflaum made his motion again, as did others of the capitalists.

The crowd now thoroughly understood the question, and yelled like wild men.

To avoid the respectable citizens, Hickey advanced into the centre of the mob, which at that juncture uttered a hideous howl,—a regular "Johnnie" yell,—and, returning a moment after, declared the resolution to have been

"UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED."

The question was, in truth, not stated, and, when the doors were closed and the gentlemen were secure from the rabble, several of them protested against Hickey's action, contending that there had not been an "aye" or a "no."

The Clerk was appealed to for his understanding of the vote, but he had nothing to say.

Mr. Clough—What does the Moderator say?

The Moderator—I have no authority to declare how the vote shall be taken. I was not outside, and did not see it.

Mr. Clough—You are Moderator, and we, as tax-payers, would like to know how the vote stood.

Hickey—Any man can put the thing to vote.

WASHES HIS HANDS OF IT.

The Moderator—Any citizen can do it, as I am informed by the Town Clerk. I don't know the rules. If it is illegal, I do not hold myself responsible.

Mr. Clough—Who is this gentleman that presumed to put the vote? In what capacity was he acting?

The Moderator—He is a citizen, the same as you are.

Mr. Dore—I would like to say, Mr. Conley, I think you heard a great many votes on $5,000. I did not hear a single vote for the other—I do not say there were none, but I was outside—yet he (Hickey) comes in here and says "unanimously $50,000."

Hickey—I said the motion was carried.

Mr. Pflaum—There was not a single vote for $50,000.

Mr. Dore—There is something wrong here, or you (Hickey) would never come in and make such a report.

Hickey—It was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Pflaum—You refused to put the $5,000.

Mr. Clough—That is certainly so.

Mr. Dore—There is some swindle—something wrong in it.

Mr. Brown—You (Hickey) never declared it carried.

Mr. Pflaum—And you refused to put the $5,000.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

Mr. Bass—I would like to know by what authority this man put the motion, anyhow.

The Moderator—By the same authority that any other citizen of South Chicago has.

Mr. Bass—Then somebody else has the right?

The Chairman—Anybody.

Mr. Bass—Then I move that the vote be reconsidered.

This turn of affairs was hailed with approval by the capitalists, but, when the motion had been stated, Hickey demanded that the doors be thrown open, and opened them himself just as "aye" was reverberating through the house.

The excited crowd had their cue again, and they cried "no," pressing into the room, those in the van shaking their fists and yelling, "We are as good as you any day."

THE SCENE WHICH FOLLOWED

cannot be described in words. All the rabble were talking and swearing as loud as they could, and the thieves especially seemed anxious to pick up the few gentlemen and throw them into the street. The police waited for some one to strike before interfering, while the capitalists buttoned up their coats, both to protect themselves in case of a fight, and to save their watches and pocketbooks. Conspicuous in the crowd was Mike Corcoran, who, however, was not allowed to strike from the shoulder, a policeman recognizing him and keeping him outside.

For a moment it seemed impossible to prevent an encounter, and "Little Joe," to avoid being a witness in case some one was killed,

RAN BACK TO THE STABLE

in the rear, and petted a horse for allowing him to remain in his stall.

Just at the height of the disturbance, when a demonstration on the part of those inside would certainly have resulted in bloodshed, some one said "Shut the doors." The police heeded the suggestion at once, and, getting between the mob and the business men, drove the former back, and put 2 inches of oak plank between them and the "bloated aristocrats."

The room was then cleared of all but the reporters and election officers, and as the tax-payers quietly wended their way down Dearborn street they were hooted at and hissed by the outlaws. Their failure to accomplish their object ought to have a good effect upon property-owners generally, for unless they throw off their apathy and take some interest in town elections they will have to pay dearly for their negligence and indifference.

SECOND WARD.

In the Second Ward Hugh Reed was Moderator. He rejected two or three votes while the TRIBUNE reporter was standing beside him, saying, "We act square here." He was not so particular at other times, and George Hankins' negro repeaters voted without difficulty, as did Madden's gang from the North Side. Only one fellow was arrested. There were several fights on the sidewalk, and Milly Marks "fell into a vacant lot" and blacked one of his eyes. Ed Burns, who learned how to smooth blocks of stone in Joliet, was a ticket-peddler for Foley, but it was said Evans bought him for $5.

THIRD WARD.

The polls in the Third Ward were opened at 6 o'clock by Evans' men, who subsequently elected Michael Keefe Moderator. Half a dozen "scrapping-matches" took place, bad whisky being the cause. None of the participants, however, were badly hurt. Several attempts were made to vote by "proxy,"—one young man who sent his ticket being "unable to leave his business"; but the Moderator couldn't see it.

FOURTH WARD.

The voting-place in the Fourth Ward was changed from the stable on Twenty-second street to No. 994 State street, Mr. Howland refusing to have the mob of loafers around his place. Considerable illegal voting was done; but challengers stopped a good many of the repeaters. A favorite scheme of both parties was to take the more blatant partisans away and treat them while a truck-load of voters deposited their ballots. A general fight occurred in the morning, but the police clubbed the participants, and quieted them for the remainder of the day. The officers were on the lookout for repeaters, and when they recognized one would "bounce" him before he reached the window.

FIFTH WARD.

The polling-place in the Fifth Ward was also changed, the Moderator finally setting down the ballot-box at No. 1312 State street. No votes were sworn in, and there were very few challenges. One fellow who was refused the privilege said he didn't care a d——, he would go to some other ward and vote; and it is presumed he did.

SIXTH WARD.

There were three polling places in the Sixth Ward—one on Archer avenue, near the Fort Wayne crossing; another at Lock street and Archer avenue; and another at Thirty-fifth and Halsted streets. At the "First Precinct" an expressman boldly and loudly called upon all who were "going up above" (to the "Third Precinct") to vote to jump into the wagon. Several boys got in, but the driver ousted them, saying he would allow no one but voters to ride. There was no disturbance of any kind, though whisky could be had for the asking.

The last remarks are also true of the Second Precinct, where, however, one man was arrested for illegal voting.

At the Third Precinct there were 200 men banded together who offered their votes for sale, declining to cast a ballot for anybody unless cash was paid them. It is needless to say that they were bought for from 50 cents to $1 apiece.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

All the boxes were taken to the engine-house on Dearborn street when the polls closed, and the counting of the votes was begun at 8 o'clock. The ballots were first taken out, and opened on the table before the judges and clerks, who then sorted them into "straights" and "splits." The latter predominated on account of the large number of different tickets, and, in consequence, the counting was very slow, three hours being spent in reaching the result in the First Ward, which was 837 for Foley to 203 for Evans. There were about forty persons present, all of whom seemed deeply interested in the canvass. Among them were Mike Evans, Tom Foley, Pat O'Brien, Mike McDonald, Ed Phillips, George Hartman, Ald. Murphy, John Schank, Mike Geary, Dave Thornton, Billy Tracy, Ed Burns, and a host of doubtful characters, who were jealous partisans and watched "Little Joe" closely while he called off the votes, the tickets being handed to him to announce the result for the benefit of the tally-keepers.

THE RESULT.

There were in the neighborhood of 9,000 votes polled, but it is possible only to name the successful candidates for the two most important offices. These were Mike Evans, for Collector, and Ed Phillips, for Assessor, they having received large majorities. There was so much splitting on the Supervisor that the vote between Ryan and Greenwald is very close, Schank being far in the rear. The clerkship lies between Gleeson and Berg. "Little Joe" will unquestionably retire. The Constable will probably be George Hartman.

It will take a day or two to count the whole vote, judging from the progress made last night. One thing is certain, however, the gambling element have been defeated, and, while the workers for Evans were not much better than the mob which supported Foley, the result is not so bad as it might have been, proving that the criminal classes are in the minority.

WEST CHICAGO.

A QUIET DAY.

The election in the Town of West Chicago passed off with but little excitement, and without enough disturbance to really render it enjoyable to those who are always on hand from early till late on such occasions. There was, however, a somewhat greater interest manifested in this than there has been in town elections in this division of the city heretofore. It was not at all because any of the respectable inhabitants of the community were excited enough about it to care how it resulted. They had taken no previous precautions to redeem themselves from their plunderers. They had equally as much to fear from the election of one batch of rascals as the other. The increased interest was, no doubt, referable to the fact that a sharp fight was being made by the prominent candidates. This occasioned their friends to rally in greater force to their assistance. None of the adherents of either party wished to have the defeat of their favorite attributed to their lack of effort. Hence they came out in larger numbers than heretofore, and the poll was much heavier. They worked hard, and were not hampered by any unpleasant lawful restrictions. At each of the polling places in every ward a man from any other ward was allowed to vote upon his simple affirmation that he had not already voted. It is clear that a favorable opportunity for "repeating" was here offered; but, as one side could probably do as much of it as the other, and as each was equally as bad in every respect as the other,—the only difference, perhaps, being that the O'Brien party had had its innings and ought to be satisfied with less,—it made no difference to the public. The votes were not numbered, and registration was hence valueless. A person sitting with the judges at any of the voting places could hear, when some applicant offered his vote, such

BITS OF CONVERSATION

as this:

"Haven't you voted here before to-day? I think you have."

"No, I haven't nathur."

"How is it, Mr. Clerk?"

"I don't remember him."

"Well, let's have your ballot. Where do you live?"

"—— No. — ——— street."

"Why, that's in the other ward."

"I forgot to vote before coming down town."

"Well, we will accept your vote."

ELECTING A MODERATOR.

The headquarters of the West Side were at Brown's livery-stable, No. 142 West Madison street, having been transferred there from the Union Street Police Station, the place originally assigned early in the morning.

The crowd began to gather quite early, but the judges—Tom Fitzgerald and W. D. Baker, the Town Clerk and the Supervisor, both of whom are running for re-election—did not arrive until about 8 o'clock.

Fitzgerald then announced that the crowd would have to elect a Moderator, when Tom Gough nominated B. C. Bartlett. Somebody else nominated Jimmy O'Neill, and, there being no other names proposed, a vote was taken on these two, resulting in Bartlett's election.

THE TOWN MEETING.

A little after 2 o'clock Tom Fitzgerald, the Town Clerk, stuck his head out of the window as far as the crowd pressing against it outside would allow, and said: "Gintlemen, the polls will now be closed for to hould a meeting for the transaction of business of the West Side Town. It is nicessary to levy taxes for the enscoing year, and the lah siys we must do it now."

"Let the votin' go on!" shouted the crowd outside, which seemed in no way disposed to cease their ticket-peddling, ballot-stuffing, and valuable work generally for their "frinds."

"But they must close, gintlemen," replied Tom, "or we shan't have anything for to pay the expenses of the town."

"Keep 'em goin'," said Chris Henney, an active partisan of anybody who pays him the best, and who at this particular time seemed to be actively engaged in behalf of Larry O'Brien and the rest of the Tax-Payers' ticket, as it was facetiously called.

"There's lots of votes out here for 'Larry,' and we want to get 'em in. Ye doen't shut them polls on us."

"But we will open them in about twenty minutes," replied the Moderator. "We have to make provisions for the town."

"O, D—— THE TOWN;

we want to elect our min," exclaimed a well-sustained chorus of voices.

"I think it d—d mean of ye's, Tom Fitzgerald," spoke up Chris Henney, who had worked his way to the aperture in the window, and was doing the most of the talking, "afther all we 'ave done for ye's."

"But I can't help it, Chris," returned Tom. "the lah says we 'ave to deo it."

"There's candidates out here now who are kicking agin' the votin' bein' stopped," said somebody outside.

After a great deal more indignation and excited use of various expressions to give it vent, Mr. Bartlett, the Moderator, and Tom, with the revised statutes under his arm, sallied out of the office of the livery-stable, whence they had been attending the ballot-stuffing, and took a position in the middle of the barn floor to the imminent danger of being run over by horses and carriages making their exits, and were quickly surrounded by the crowd, who seemed at first ready to wreak their indignation upon them for interfering with the progress of the vote. There were still many remarks to the effect that this thing was d——d nonsense, and many excited requests that the ballot-box be opened, as the voters did not wish to lose their valuable time.

The Moderator called the meeting to order, but it did not readily come. "We have closed the polls for

THE TRANSACTION OF TOWN BUSINESS,"

said he, "as we are required to do by law."

[Cries of "Go to h—ll!" "Open the polls!" etc.]

Fitzgerald then read the law, which was not at all soothing to the turbulence of the crowd, some of the most astute questioning its interpretation and expressing an earnest desire to do nothing but vote. Fitzgerald, they thought, should appoint a deputy to officiate as clerk, and let the voting proceed. As none of them were to become officeholders, they took no interest in the levy, though it is difficult to see why they opposed it, as they were not tax-payers, and the money raised would go to their friends.

The disturbance was at last quieted, in a small degree, by the gesticulations and cries of the Moderator, when he asked the clerk if he had anything by which he could tell what was needed for

TOWN EXPENSES.

Fitz replied that he did not think the amount would fall short of what was levied last year, $25,000. [Cries of "Dry up." "Give us a rest," "Stow your yawp," and other similarly choice expressions.]

"Keep quiet gentlemen. We must have the levy, this won't take ten minutes," returned Tom.

"Not five minutes if you behave yourselves," added the Moderator.

The Moderator (growing red in the face at the necessary expansion of his lungs to make his words heard)—It is suggested that we will need $25,000 for the ensuing year. Will any of you put the motion?

"I move that $25,000 be the levy for town expenses," said that heavy tax-payer,

JOE BUTE.

The Moderator put the question, but the noise which attended the "noes" and "ayes" appearing equally great, a division of the mob was called for, and he requested those favoring the motion to pass to the rear, apparently referring by a gesture to that part of the barn containing the stalls. None appeared to favor placing themselves in a position which might excite the charge that they were jackasses.

James Nolan, the leader at spelling-matches, said the mover and seconder of the motion ought to give their names.

Mr. Bute responded that he was a free-born citizen and a tax-payer.

Fitzgerald—I would suggest that we have got the interest on park bonds quarterly, semi-annually, and annually falling due, and it is necessary some of

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS

should be here to tell us what amount of money is required. The Supervisor, whoever he may be, will have to pay that money, or the West Town will be indebted and liable to be sued for it. [Cries: "They ain't here!" "Let's open the polls and go on with business!"]

The Moderator—I shan't open the polls till 6 o'clock if you can't keep quiet, and then you won't have but an hour left.

SIMON FORHAN

said the last motion was lost.

"That's so, that's so. Let's have the ballot-box open. Voters don't want to wait all day," shouted the crowd.

The Moderator—Let me put that question again.

Mr. Forhan—You can't do it. It was lost. I am a tax-payer, and I move that the levy be $15,000.

At this Fitzgerald showed symptoms of uneasiness, and said, "O, that's altogether too low. I shall make an amendment to that. The actual cost as proved in the records last year was $19,800. We are behind $11,000, which makes $30,800, and June 1 the Supervisor has to retire $20,000 park bonds, payable in New York. They must be paid. [A voice: "Pay 'em yourself."]

THOMAS GOUGH,

who has no taxation to fear, and looks only to awards from political friends, whom he would like to see well heeled, moved $35,000 as an amendment. Some disturbance ensued, and the crowd began again to express its impatience of this business.

Somebody in the mob moved as a substitute that a levy of $20,000 be made.

The Chair stated the question was on the substitute, and, putting the motion, it was concurred in. There was some difference of opinion as to which had carried it,—ayes or noes,—but the Moderator decided in favor of the former. He then asked if there was any further business.

"We want to vote a few hours yet," returned the crowd, "and d——n it, give us a chance."

Fitzgerald—In the absence of the Park Commissioners, there is nothing more before the meeting. ["Good for you, Tom."] I presume the balance of the business will go to the County Board. ["That's right, Fitzy, let 'em have it."]

The Moderator thought the meeting could be reopened if any of the Commissioners appeared. "A motion to adjourn is in order."

"Adjourn it is, then," yelled the crowd, which immediately dispersed to the outside, and continued their disreputable abuses of the franchise-privilege in electing their special "friends."

The election ended at 7 o'clock with very little excitement, although the closing hour was somewhat livelier on account of the heavy voting of the laboring men, who took occasion to do so when returning home from their day's labor.

It was decided to

CANVASS THE BALLOTS

at the West Town offices, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets. Thither the judges from the several wards proceeded, bring the day's result of voting in their respective ballot-boxes. A large crowd accompanied them, which was increased as the evening advanced by many accessions of persons interested in the result. It was noticeable that the candidates alone, of whom there appeared to be about 100, took up the whole spare space of the room. A squad of police had been detailed to keep the delegates in order, and they were necessary to keep these excited and anxious persons from crowding the area allotted to the Canvassing Board, all being anxious to have their eagle eyes in very close proximity to the counting. Some discussion ensued as to their rights in this respect, but finally, after being assured that perfect fairness, the most absolute impartiality, should characterize the conduct of the Board, they announced themselves satisfied, and consented to withdraw to the exterior of the railing.

It was discovered early in the evening that the ballot-box of

THE EIGHTH WARD

had been brought to this place by some unauthorized parties, and that the votes had been scattered about the table. The discovery aroused a world of indignation, and the swarm of candidates bellowed with rage. There was much talk of throwing this ward completely out of the canvass.

The count was commenced shortly after 9 o'clock,

THE SEVENTH WARD

box being the first one attacked, Messrs. D. W. Baker, Supervisor; T. J. Fitzgerald, Town Clerk; and Moderator Bartlett, constituting the Board.

The tally-sheet of this ward showed that 850 votes had been cast. The tally-clerks could make but 840. This discrepancy provoked considerable remark, and the delegates wanted another count, which was refused, Mr. Baker saying that the examination of the ballots would probably account for the difference, which could then be rectified.

Owing to the great number of tickets the count was very slow; at 11 o'clock but about half the box had been counted. David Hallanin, a sewer-builder, who had entered the race for the Collectorship, loomed up as a strong opponent of O'Brien's.

The result of the vote in this ward was finally announced, as follows:

Collector—L. O'Brien, 399; David Hallanin, 262; John Felkamp, 129; William Spence, 48; scattering, 13.

Assessor—Cornelius Ryan, 693; P. Rafferty, 130; P. Amick, 15; scattering, 11.

Supervisor—W. D. Baker, 267; J. Kincade, 274; M. Murphy, 171; P. Clancy, 120; James Lynch, 16; scattering, —.

Town Clerk—Tom Fitzgerald, 82; Niels Abrendhardt, 96; M. Lavin, 115; A. C. Burdick, 192; John Norton, 205; J. C. Ryan, 65; scattering, 7; Joseph Kelly, 78.

The count, which closed at 1:15, will be resumed at 8 o'clock to-day. At the rate last night it will probably be several days before an accurate result can be announced. It is supposed from the general look of things that it has been a close race between O'Brien and Hallinan. The former is probably elected. Baker, Kincade, and Clancy, for Supervisor, have held close together, and there is no present telling the winner. It looks as if Cornelius Ryan had beaten Pat Rafferty for Assessor. Tom Fitzgerald and John Norton, for Town Clerk, are both equally confident.

THE NORTH TOWN.

A GOOD DAY FOR VOTING.

The North Town election passed off with extraordinary quiet, despite the "rough and tumble" element that preponderated at the polls. Perhaps the prerogative of voting was never more generally exercised, for there was no attempt at challenging, and, as to residence, there was scarce an inquiry relative to that. It may be that professional voters take the same view of so-called town elections that respectable citizens do, viz.: that the whole business is a farce of the most grotesque type, and act accordingly. Perjury about election time has grown to be regarded as a venal offense, for the reason that politics have become venal, if not entirely criminal. The element of patriotism mingled in a town election would find itself in very bad company, because the "unwashed" have no faith in such a sentiment. The amount of the sanctioned steal is the grand object in view, and every voter feels that he carries a prospective bundle of town-warrants in his knapsack.

From early morn yesterday the political atmosphere indicated that

ROBERT KENNEY

was "a dead duck," so far as the Supervisorship was concerned. Some men have a faculty of making political enemies, and "Bob" may justly lay claim to being a master mechanic in that line. Why he cultivated so many opponents nobody seems to know. His physical appearance is not bad. He is, on the contrary, rather good-looking, but he has a knack of getting people "down on him" unsurpassed by any politician living or dead. All his friends were out in force, but they could not check the adverse tide of fortune. George Baynes, who commands a large force in the Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards, appeared to have things all his own way. His great ally was Ernest Hammel, candidate for Collector on the same ticket. Ernest is an Alsatian German, well liked by men of all nationalities, and, although his opponent, George Knerr, bears a very fair reputation, the weight of Kenney was too much for the ticket, and long before 3 o'clock it was hopelessly swamped.

John K. Muller, better known as "Fish," was the candidate for Assessor on the anti-Kenney ticket. His antagonist was Peter Hahn, who showed some unavailing strength in some of the German wards. James Stanton, on the Hammel ticket, ran for Clerk against Peter Hansbrough, and was, of course, elected with the rest. As for the Constables, nobody seemed to care much who was elected, so their names may be conveniently omitted.

Towards evening several

WAGON-LOADS OF REPEATERS,

spared from the battles raging in the West and South Divisions, were imported to the North Side, but, although they voted with incredible industry, their efforts had no effect on the result. There were no fights of any consequence, and the number of persons drunk was agreeably small.

THE TOWN MEETING.

At half-past 2 o'clock that most insulting of all insults to the common sense of the American people—a town meeting to vote away funds—was called by Supervisor Robert Kenney in the doorway of the polling-place at the North Clark Street Turner-Hall. Not more than fifty people were around at the time, and it is safe to say that two-thirds of that number were incompetent to vote away the public money.

"Bob" took off his hat, and, after coughing in the approved manner, took a scrap of tarnished paper from his pocket and said: "Gentlemen, I call this meeting to order. I have here a resolution, which reads this way:

"'*Resolved*, That the citizens of the Town of North Chicago hereby appropriate $18,000 for the outstanding indebtedness and current expenses of said town during 1874–'5.'

"All in favor of that will say 'Aye.'"

Tremendous shouts of "No."

Mr. Kenney—All against will say "No."

Repeated cries of "No," "You can't come that game on us, Bob."

Mr. Kenney—I have no personal interest in this matter,—none whatever. The money will only cover actual expenditure and indebtedness. You must vote again on it. All in favor will say "Aye."

Another shout of "No," mingled with a few "Ayes," followed.

"All opposed will say 'No,'" continued Mr. Kenney.

There was a strong negative vote, but the Supervisor, putting on his hat, declared the resolution carried, and dissolved the meeting amid much dissent.

When the news of the proceedings spread, several respectable citizens got together and resolved to call a meeting in the North Clark street Turner Hall, for this evening, to protest against the farcical voting away of money, as practiced yesterday afternoon.

THE RESULT.

Counting the North Side votes last evening proved very slow work. Up to midnight only the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards were counted. The vote in both showed the anti-Kenney ticket to be tremendously ahead. The following is the vote of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards:

Collector—Hummel, 1,048; Knerr, 252.
Assessor—Miller, 1,006; Hahn, 298.
Supervisor—Baynes, 978; Kenney, 300.
Town Clerk—Stanton, 1,024; Hansbrough, 289.

The counting will be continued to-day.

LIVE-STOCK.

Sale at Waukegan of Imported and Home-Bred Clydesdale Horses.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., April 6.—A large number of horse-breeders from all portions of the country, especially from Western and Southern States, and Canada, attended the third annual sale of the "Glen Flora Herd," to-day, upon the extensive premises of the Glen Flora property, adjoining the great spring. Subjoined I give a list of the

PRINCIPAL STOCK-BREEDERS

who attended the sales:

S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia.; Timothy Day, Utica, Ia.; J. R. Sherry, Shannon, Ill.; William M. Smith, Lexington, Ill.; George Elliott, Harristown, Ill.; Mr. Durham and son, Durham Park, Kan.; Simon Beattie, Canada; John Miller, Canada; Rigdon Huston, Blandonsville, Ill.; Charles Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; James W. Judy, Tallula, Ill.; Mr. Brown, St. Cloud, Minn.; George Utley, Kewanee, Ill.; Mr. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn.; Mr. Mateews, Waukesha, Wis.; H. Hough, Jonesville, Mich.; Messrs. Elliott and Kent, Des Moines, Ia.; William Miller, Canada; Robert Halloway, Warren County, Ia.; Gen. S. Meredith and son, Cambridge City, Ind.; George Murray, Racine, Wis.; J. H. Pickrell, Harristown, Ill; J. H. Kissenger, Clarksville, Mo.; Dr. G. Sprague, Des Moines, Ia.; Mr. Pingrey and son, Blairstown, Ia.; G. W. Ficklin, Charlotteville, Va.; C. A. DeGraff, St. Paul, Minn.; J. L. Wilson, West Liberty, Ia.

Press Correspondents—Dan Runyon, *Kentucky Live-Stock Record*, Lexington, Ky.; C. P. Meredith, *Farmers' Home Journal*, Lexington, Ky.; George W. Rust, *National Live-Stock Journal*.

At half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon the auctioneer commenced

THE SALE,

offering the celebrated stallion "Gen. Williams," for which Gen. Meredith bid $1,000. After a little lively bidding, this excellent horse was knocked down to Mr. J. P. Blodgett, of DuPage County, Ill., at $1,600. The remaining animals were then disposed of in the following order:

No. 1—"Imported Pope," bay stallion, purchased by A. Z. Blodgett, Waukegan, Ill.; $1,100.
No. 2—"Imported Rob Roy," bay stallion, Henry Gould, Canada, $2,000.
No. 3—"Young Conqueror," dark bay stallion, J. L. Wilson, West Liberty, Ia.
No. 4—Imported "Border Chief," bay-roan stallion, A. Z. Blodgett, $2,025.
No. 5—"Sir William Wallace," bay stallion, Rohn Brothers, Washington County, Wis.
No. 6—"Netherby," John Siddons, Troy, Ia., $300.
No. 7—Clyde stallion colt, M. N. Jones, Normal, Ill., $80.
No. 8—Clyde stallion colt, $135, Frank Greenbody.
No. 9—Clyde stallion colt, $90, S. W. Ficklin, Virginia.
No. 10—Clyde stallion colt, M. Goodbody, Waukegan.
No. 11—Bay thoroughbred stallion, "Richelieu," J. C. Coe, Lake County, Ill., $225.
No. 12—Bay roan trotting stallion "Glen Flora Clay," A. Z. Blodgett, $380.
No. 13—One pair Clyde mares (bay), J. H. Kissinger, Clarksville, Mo., $305; (gray), R. H. Parks, $255; Scotch double harness, John Aiken, Waukegan, $63.
No. 14—Imported Clyde bay filly, A. Z. Blodgett, $800.
No. 15—No sale.
No. 16—Bay mare "Mollie Clyde," George Chase, West Liberty, Ia., $350.
No. 17—"Kittie Clyde," bay mare, M. N. Jones, $105.
No. 18—"Jennie Clyde," bay mare, S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia., $160.
No. 19—"Bettie Clyde," dark-bay mare, J. L. Wilson, West Liberty, Ia., $650.
No. 20—Clyde filly, Mr. Ficklin, $85.
No. 21—Clyde filly, John Aiken, Waukegan, $130.
No. 22—Clyde filly, George Harding, Waukesha, Wis.
No. 23—Clyde filly, Mr. Ficklin, $100.
No. 24—Clyde filly, George Kellogg, Waukegan, $100.
No. 25—Clyde filly, Mr. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., $80.
No. 26—Chestnut pony, spotted, J. H. Kissingen, Clarksville, Mo., $100.

Several lots of

COTSWOLD SHEEP

were then disposed of, as follows:

Pen No. 1—3 ewes, William Harding, $42 each; 3 ewes, F. Henshaw, $38 each.
Pen No. 2—2 ewes, F. Henshaw, Plattsburg, Mo., $40 each; 2 ewes, J. H. Eddy, Waukegan, $26 each; 2 ewes, $21 each, William Storey, Rosendale, Wis.
Pen No. 3—6 ewes, George Elliott, Harristown, Ill., $17 each; 6 ewes, same party, $17 each; 6 ewes, Mr. Storey, $16 each; 6 ewes, Mr. Eddy, Benton, Lake County, $15 each; 6, same party, $13 each; 4 ewes, Dr. Orman, Milwaukee, $14 each.

Bucks were sold at prices ranging from $25 to $50 each.

THE GLEN FLORA HERD

will be sold to-morrow, the sale beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will include twenty-five head owned jointly with W. B. Dodge, of Waukegan, and ten head belonging to Mr. Dodge individually. This extensive variety will be sold under the supervision of Col. J. W. Judy, of Tallula, Ill., an auctioneer well known to breeders in this section. Large numbers of buyers are continually arriving, and a heavy sale is anticipated.

RODMAN.

WISCONSIN TEACHERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., April 6.—Teachers from all parts of the country are constantly arriving. The seats in the large High School building are full, and every other convenience is being called into requisition. Prof. S. S. Rockwood will lecture on Thursday night instead of to-night. There is being held at the M. E. Church to-night a sugar festival. A large crowd is in attendance. On Wednesday evening the teachers of Jefferson County will convene at the High School building for the purpose of organizing a County Teachers' Association.

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.

Arrival in New York Bay of the Papal Envoys with the Red Hat.

Description of the Scarlet Cassock Now Making for McCloskey.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROOKLYN, April 6.—This morning at 8 o'clock the French steamer Pereire, from Havre, belonging to the General Transatlantic Company, came to an anchor after a rapid passage. On board the steamer were Monsignor Roncetti, bearer from His Holiness the Pope of the official notification of Archbishop McCloskey's elevation to the Cardinalate, and in whose hands are documents from the Vatican appertaining to the appointment. Monsignor Roncetti is accompanied by order of the Pope by Count Marefoschi, of the Guardi Nobile. Abbe Ubaldi also forms one of the party. The health of the gentlemen has been excellent on the voyage across the Atlantic.

The beretta for His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey was kept in the cabin of Mgr. Roncetti. This prelate stated that he intended, if possible, to call upon Cardinal McCloskey to-day.

Deputy Health-Officer Thompson went on board the steamer and gave the vessel free pratique.

Mgr. Roncetti expressed great admiration, while walking on deck this morning, of the beautiful scenery of the bay and Staten Island. He and Count Marefoschi are small men, but possessed of a remarkably intelligent type of faces, and are very affable in their manners. They have been accompanied in their travels, since leaving Switzerland, by Mr. John Carreve, a Baltimorian, who has been of great utility to the party in many ways. Mr. McLean of Baltimore, was the only other American cabin passenger among the other fifteen on board the Periere. About 9 o'clock the tug-boat Only Son came down from New York and took the mails up to New York.

At a quarter to 10 the steamer Henry Smith, with a delegation of the prominent Catholics of the city, left the barge-office landing and proceeded down the bay to welcome the Papal envoys. On board was the Reception Committee of St. Michael's Society, who flew the Papal arms and the Stars and Stripes.

Devlin & Co. are engaged in making an elaborate cassock to be worn by the American Cardinal. This ecclesiastical garment, the first of its kind ever made or worn in this country, is cut with a long trail and two capes, called respectively the "mantelette" and "mazetta," the first of which falls about to the knee, and the latter to the elbow. The material is scarlet Sicilienne silk lined with scarlet silk. It will cost about $400.

TILDEN'S AMBITION.

His War Against the Rings, and What He Hopes to Gain by It.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—James H. Ingersoll, one of the Tammany Ring convicted two years ago with Tweed, and sent to the State Prison for five years, has turned State's evidence against his old confederates, and been pardoned by Gov. Tilden on the ground that he is to testify against Tweed and others in the new suit for $6,000,000. The complaint against Tweed was filed to-day in the Sheriff's office, accompanied by an order of arrest against Tweed. Bail is fixed at $3,000,000. The purpose of filing this at this time is to detain Tweed in case the Court of Appeals, which is soon to render a decision in his criminal suit, concludes to release him from the Penitentiary. Of course he cannot get $3,000,000 bail, and would go at once to the Tombs or Ludlow Street Jail. Ingersoll returned to the city to-day, but remains under close surveillance as a detained witness. This movement is only the minor part of the scheme of Gov. Tilden to keep before the public in the guise of an active reformer. His campaign against the Canal Ring is prosecuted with alternate designs, as prospective candidate of the Democratic party for President in 1876. This is Mr. Tilden's present ambition and purpose, and he will effectually destroy the Canal Ring, for he knows its every secret, and does not fear its strength. He is also preparing a similar campaign against the Brooklyn Ring, which united with the Canal Ring to defeat Tilden's nomination for Governor and Kernan's election as Senator.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—It is understood that Ingersoll, who was pardoned by the Governor, will be used as witness before the Grand Jury in procuring an indictment against Peter B. Sweeney.

When the mucous surfaces of the bronchia are sore or inflamed, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a cold, or subduing a cough, you will find in it a certain remedy.

DRESS GOODS.

"It Pays to Trade on the West Side."

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
MADISON & PEORIA-STS.,

Invite particular attention to Great Bargains in Black Cashmeres, the cheapest goods ever offered here, among which are the following two qualities:

40-inch Black All-wool French Cashmeres at 75c, well worth $1.
48-inch Fine Black French Cashmeres $1.25, regular $1.75 quality.

ALSO,

One case Black Alpacas at 35c yard, a special bargain.
Black Alpacas from 25c upwards, excellent value.
Bargains in Dress Goods, Spring shades, on our Cheap Tables, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at 20, 25, and 30c.
Novelties in French and English Prints and Cambrics, Spring styles.
Five cases Dark Prints, best quality (not seconds), at 6 1-4c per yard.
Three cases Tycoon Reps, best quality, 14c.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

RICHMOND
PRINTS
IN NEW SPRING STYLES OF
"CHOCOLATES"
FANCIES,
"GRAY'S"
AND
"E"
TICKETS NOW IN STORE AND RECEIVED DAILY BY
J. V. FARWELL & CO.
CHICAGO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOMES FOR ALL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

We mean Home Sewing Machines.
LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

Machines SENT ON TRIAL to any part of the country AT OUR EXPENSE if [illegible]
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
[illegible]

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAINS
IN
Housekeeping Goods.

SIMPSON,
NORWELL
& CO.

Offer a magnificent assortment in their
Housekeeping and Linen
DEPARTMENTS,
AT
Prices that Defy Competition!

100 pcs. Bro. Damask from - 45c. to $1.
50 pcs. Bleached Damask, 62½c. to $2.75
750 dozen Towels, 10c. to $1.75
500 Marseilles Quilts, $1.75 to $14
250 dozen Napkins, 87½c. to $20

ALSO, FULL LINES OF
Turkey Red Damasks
AND
Turkey Red Covers,
with every article appertaining to
HOUSEKEEPING.

And invite particular attention to a magnificent assortment of Buff, White, and Pink Damask Cloths, 8-4, 10-4, 14-4, and 16-4, with 5-8 and 3-4 Damask Napkins to match.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4, retailed at manufacturers' prices.

79 & 81 State-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS

Merchants will find it to their advantage to examine our stock of Dress Goods, White Goods, Notions, and Woolens before making their purchases.

PRINTS,

In very choice selected styles, very attractive.

Full lines of popular brands of Domestic Cottons.

All at very low prices to cash and prompt buyers.

RICHARDS, SHAW,
FITCH & WINSLOW,
Corner State and Madison-sts.

OPENING.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Opening!

We invite our customers and the general public to an inspection of the new styles which we shall have on exhibition to-day.

106, 108 & 110 State-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of TEALL & FISHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the firm name in settlement of accounts of the late firm. Persons having claims against the firm will present them for settlement.

EDWARD M. TEALL, 145 LaSalle-st.
FRED P. FISHER, 104 LaSalle-st.
Chicago, April 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]
JOHN MURRAY,
HENRY R. FELL.
Chicago, April 6, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]
Chicago, April 5, 1875.

TRUSSES, &c.

RUPTURE.

RELIEF, COMFORT, AND CURE.

[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.

NEW
Insurance
RATES.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated, A. D. 1820.
ASSETS, - $3,250,000

American Fire Ins. Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated A. D. 1810.
ASSETS, $1,250,000

INSURANCE CO. OF THE STATE OF PENN'A,
PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated A. D. 1794.
ASSETS, - - $650,000

Reading Fire Ins. Co.,
READING, PA.
Incorporated A. D. 1837.
ASSETS, - - $300,000

These stanch, old Companies, which stood by the people of Chicago last October when all so-called "Board Companies" had deserted them, are still offering their policies at such NEW rates as may be agreed upon by their agents.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM & CO.,
No. 175 LaSalle-st.,
CORNER OF MONROE.

1845. "WE HOLD THEE SAFE." 1875.

ROYAL
INSURANCE CO., OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
Fire Insurance.

(OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.)
ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL, IN ENGLAND,
On the 30th day of June, 1874, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts, of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

CAPITAL.		
Amount of capital stock paid in full.		$ 1,592,497.50
ASSETS.		
Value of real estate owned by the Company		$ 1,108,934.72
Loans on bonds and mortgages		327,865.31
United States stocks and bonds		1,467,031.50
British, Indian, and Colonial securities		874,692.50
English railway debentures and stocks		4,232,096.09
Loans on collateral security		6,633,913.92
Cash on hand and in bank		1,037,148.79
Interest accrued since paid		177,115.20
Premiums in course of collection and transmission		419,256.82
Total assets		$ 16,278,054.85
LIABILITIES.		
Gross claims for losses, upon which no action has been taken	$218,781.00	
Losses resisted by the Company	80,879.55	
Total gross amount of claims for losses	$299,660.55	
Deduct reinsurance and salvage claims thereon	17,821.10	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 281,839.45
Amount necessary to reinsure all outstanding risks—50 per cent fire, 100 marine		1,723,128.00
Reclaimable on perpetual fire policies		20,582.74
Reinsurance, &c., in the Life Insurance Department		8,513,818.56
Unpaid dividends		5,307.57
All other demands		192,794.73
Total liabilities		$ 10,737,470.99
INCOME.		
Premiums received during the year, in cash		$ 4,386,477.21
Interest and rents during the year		248,045.67
Total income		4,634,522.88
EXPENDITURES.		
Losses paid during the year		$ 2,169,296.13
Dividends paid during the year		212,333.06
Commissions and salaries paid during the year		800,182.13
All other expenditures		272,499.79
Total expenditures		$ 3,454,311.11
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Total risks taken during the year in Illinois, in 1874		$ 7,232,107.21
Total premiums received during the year in Illinois, in 1874		83,117.08
Total losses paid during the year in Illinois, in 1874		84,355.37
Total amount of all risks outstanding		$70,411,850.06

JOHN H. McLAREN, Manager.
DIGBY JOHNSON, Asst. Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1874. JOHN SPIENS BAKER, Notary Public.

Assets in United States........$ 2,138,570.36
Losses paid since Organization 29,988,546.28

Agencies in the Principal Cities and Towns.

CHAS. H. CASE,
Manager for Chicago and the Northwestern States,
160 AND 162 WASHINGTON-ST.

LADIES' HATS.

FRENCH
CHIPS.
All the Spring Styles.
241
WEST MADISON-ST.
WEBSTER'S.

HOTEL.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
[illegible]

MONEY AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

The business of the banks and financial agents was not as active as on the day before. The shifting of grain and provisions on the Board of Trade has been accomplished for the month, and there is no particular demand for funds from any other direction. As a rule, the wider a bank's line of customers the more active its business, and the leading banks of that character in the city find that their discount line is fully as high as they care to see it. Banks restricted to Board of Trade, or other special lines of business, have difficulty in keeping as much of their deposits in employment as they would like to do. Merchants find their collections hard in some districts, and improving in others; and the mercantile demand varies in consequence.

Rates of discount at the banks range from 8 to 10 per cent, according to circumstances.

On the street, there is no more than a fair amount of paper offering. Rates are [illegible]@18 per cent.

New York exchange was firm at 50 cents premium between banks for $1,000.

Currency is being shipped to New York to make good Eastern balances.

The clearings, decreased $700,000, amounted to $3,400,000.

THE REDEMPTION BUREAU.

The difficulties that naturally attended the initial operations of the Redemption Bureau have been overcome. The clerks have become experienced, new hands and better quarters have been secured, and the counterfeits and over-issues have been detected. The Bureau now keeps about $6,000,000 in currency out of circulation—$2,000,000 being in course of assortment, and $2,000,000 in transit, each way, between the Bureau and those who send mutilated notes for redemption.

During the month of March $15,360,940 of National Bank notes were received for redemption. The total amount received since the organization was $100,503,698. The total amount assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency was $78,374,545. The difference between the amount received and the amount redeemed is the amount of notes fit for circulation, exchanged with the Treasury Department for notes unfit for circulation, and of notes of banks in liquidation, closing or reducing capital. These are turned over to the Treasury.

GRANGERS AND THEIR AGENTS.

An important decision has been made in California respecting the legality of some of the acts of Morgan's Sons as Grange agents. The contracts between the Grangers and this firm required the latter to ship all grain in the name of the Grange. When the firm where on the point of failure their agent raised loans on warehouse receipts which he took out on the Grangers' grain, but in the name of the firm. After the failure, the Grange sued for the recovery of the receipts, and the Court gave them judgment against the purchasers for the value of wheat and interest, although it had been sold to other parties and shipped out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE CURRENCY.

The last statement of the public debt shows that the reduction on the interest of the debt since 1867 has been $46,000,000. The interest June 30, 1867, was $143,781,592; April 1, 1875, it was $98,0[illegible]2,161. The total debt, including greenbacks, fractional currency, etc., was, March 31 last, $2,133,634,778. The greenbacks were reduced $2,773,100 during the month, and the fractional currency $560,000. In July, 1865, the greenbacks were at their highest figure, $433,160,569; in January, 1866, they were $425,281,390; by January, 1868, the contraction had brought them down to $356,159,127; it was then stopped by Congress, and under Mr. Richardson's expansion, they went up to $382,078,5[illegible]2 in March, 1874. Under the law of Jan. 14, which provides that for every $5,000,000 of National Bank notes issued $4,000,000 of greenbacks should be retired, another era of contraction is beginning, and $2,750,000 of greenbacks have been retired.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT LONDON FAILURES.

The failures of Im Thurn & Co., Siordit & Co., the General South-American Company, have naturally had a prejudicial effect, and, as there is reason to believe that there will be numerous failures in South America, the effect of which must be felt in London, no disposition is shown to extend commercial operations. An impression prevailed in commercial circles that there would be some increase in English trade this year. Indications of revival presented themselves, though they were certainly not very distinct; but, with a favorable prospect for the coming harvest, it was hoped that a gradual improvement would take place. For a time, at least, business will now keep contracted. Rather than extend their operations, merchants evince a desire to contract them, and to trade on the safer side.

The failures have made matters dull on the Stock Exchange, and nearly all home and foreign stocks have experienced a decline.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

The United States Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Banks organized:

2,238—First National Bank of Auburn, Ind. Authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $35,000. Joseph H. Lanning, President; James V. Hazzard, Cashier. Authorized to commence business March 15, 1875.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	121⅜	121⅝
United States 5-20s of '62	117⅜	117⅝
United States 5-20s of '64	118⅛	118⅜
United States 5-20s of '65	120⅛	120⅜
5-20s of '65—January and July	120	120¼
5-20s of '67—January and July	120⅜	120⅝
5-20s of '68—January and July	120⅛	120⅜
10-40s	115⅛	115⅜
United States new 5s of '81	114⅞	115⅛
United States currency 6s	119⅜	

Gold was 114⅛@114¼.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was 485½@489½; cable transfers, London, 492; Paris, 511¼. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:

Paris (francs)	517½@514¼
Germany (reichmarks)	94¼@95⅝
Belgium (francs)	517½@514¼
Holland (guilders)	41⅛@41⅝
Switzerland (francs)	517½@514¼
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner)	.. 27¼
Austria (paper florins)	.. 43⅜

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

Bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. bonds	101⅛ & int.	102⅛ & int.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. sewerage	101⅛ & int.	102⅛ & int.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. water loan	101⅛ & int.	102⅛ & int.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. certificates	98⅞ & int.	
Chicago City 6 ℔ ct. certificates	95 & int.	
Cook County 7 ℔ ct. bonds	101⅛ & int.	102⅛ & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds		93 & int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	235	
First National Bank	160	165
Fifth National Bank	200	
Commercial National Bank	160	162½
German National Bank		130
Corn Exchange National Bank	130	
City National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank		100
National Bank of Illinois	108	
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank		108
National Bank of Commerce		100
Merchants' Savings, L. & T. Co.	155	160
Union National Bank		150
Union Stock-Yard National	130	
Hide & Leather Bank	108	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	130	135
City Railway, West Side		120
City Railway, North Side	96	
Traders' Insurance Company, ex div.	112	115
Chamber of Commerce	75	
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	125	130
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	85½	86½
Pullman Palace Car Company	94	95
American Express Company	63½	65

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Money, after loaning at 6, closed at 3½@4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7, with a tendency toward lower rates.

Sterling easier; 485¼@485½ for sixty-day, and 489½@489¾ for sight.

Customs receipts, $400,000.

Exports of produce for the week, $4,596,059.

Gold opened at 114⅝, advanced to 115⅛, and closed at 114⅞. Carrying rates 2 to 4. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $65,000. Clearings, $38,000,000. The Havana steamer took out $300,000 in specie.

Governments strong. Railroads firm. State bonds quiet and steady.

The stock market was moderately active and strong during the early part of the week, with Western Union, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail as features. During the afternoon the whole market was weak and lower, with the chief decline in Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. At the final close the market was firmer, and rallied from the afternoon decline. The most active stocks were Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, and Western Union. Transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 233,000 shares, of which 51,000 were Pacific Mail, 64,000 Western Union, 7,000 Rock Island, 13,000 St. Paul, 14,000 Erie, 10,000 Lake Shore, and 40,000 Union Pacific.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121⅛	Coupons, '67	120⅜
Coupons, '62	117⅜	Coupons, '68	120⅜
Coupons, '64	118⅛	New 5s	115⅛
Coupons, '65	120⅛	Currency 6s	119⅜
Coupons, new	120⅜	10-40s	119⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	96¾	Virginias, old	33
Tennessees, old	69	N. Carolinas, old	20¼
Tennessees, new	68	N. Carolinas, new	5
Virginias, new	31		

STOCKS.

Canton	60	St. Paul pfd	58
Western Union Tel.	77⅝	Wabash	15⅛
Quicksilver	23	Wabash pfd	17
Adams Express	103	Ft. Wayne	96¾
Wells-Fargo	87	Terre Haute	7
American	64	Terre Haute pfd	25
U. S. Express	61	Chicago & Alton	103¼
Pacific Mail	42⅝	Chicago & Alton, pfd	107½
New York Central	101	Ohio & Mississippi	2[illegible]
Erie	29	Cleve., Cin. & Col.	60¼
Erie pfd	43	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	112½
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	73⅝
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	6⅛
Michigan Central	74⅛	Illinois Central	101½
Pittsburg & Ft. W.	9[illegible]	Union Pac. stock	70⅝
Northwestern	44⅝	Central Pac. stock	99⅜
Northwestern pfd	58⅛	Union Pac. bonds	98⅜
Rock Island	102⅛	Del., Lack. & W.	111⅛
New Jersey Central	110⅝	A. & P. Telegraph	24¼
St. Paul	39¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, April 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wabash av, 354⅛ ft south of Fourteenth st, w f, 50x181 9-10 ft, dated March 29	$28,000
Vincennes av, 13[illegible] ft south of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 66x215 ft, dated Dec. 15, 1874	8,600
Forest av, near Thirty-fourth st, e f, 24x123 ft, dated March 30	1,550
Kossuth st, 125 ft w of Wallace st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated April 6	500
Fox place, 132 ft e of Noble st, n f, 25x94 ft, dated March 24	550
Perry st, 125 ft n of Belden av, w f, 25x128 ft, dated April 6	475
Hamilton av, 145 ft n of Adams st, w f, 50x128 ft, dated April 1	4,000
Ashley st, 143 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 48x100 ft, dated April 6	5,500
Clifton Park av, n w cor of Twenty-third st, e f, 50x125 ft, with building, dated March [illegible]	3,250
Cornell st, 312 ft w of Noble st, s f, 24x123¾ ft; also Division st, 241 ft e of Noble st, n f, 25x150 ft, with all buildings, dated April 5	7,200
Dickson st, 360 ft s of Blackhawk st, w f, 24x109 8-10 ft, with buildings, dated March 31	1,200
West Washington st, n e cor of Sangamon st, s f, 64x90 ft, dated April 5	15,000
Irving place, 181 8-10 ft s of [illegible] st, w f, 25x128 ft, dated April 3	2,750
Ewing st, 158 ft w of Francisco st, s f, 72x123 6-10 ft, dated March 8	2,500
Desplaines st, 250 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 25x92 ft, dated April 3	3,000
Halsted st, 145 2-10 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, 25x110 ft, dated April 6	2,500
Jefferson st, 25 ft s of Bunker st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 6	3,500
Union Park place, 164 8-10 feet s of Fulton st, w f, 28 8-10x111¼ ft, dated April 6	4,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM THE COURT-HOUSE.

Greenwood av, 50 ft s of Sixty-first st, w f, 25x170 6-10 ft, dated Feb. 26	$400
Evans av, 383 ft s of Forty-fifth st, e f, 25x148 ft, dated Jan. 18	7,000
Lot 90 Duncan's Block 7, Taylor & Kriegh's e ½ n w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated April 2	800
Block 8, in Adam Smith's part s w ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13, with other property, dated April 2	35,700

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM THE COURT-HOUSE.

Heine st, 75 ft n of Wabansia st, e f, 75x115 ft, dated April 1	$1,550

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	10,901	9,905	9,865	5,332
Wheat, bu	71,330	74,960	82,898	60,474
Corn, bu	14,960	139,515	21,591	34,331
Oats, bu	17,060	81,630	8,812	30,611
Rye, bu		2,821		2,985
Barley, bu	14,185	1,559	18,435	1,945
Grass seed, lbs	94,089	64,240	107,218	218,765
Flax seed, lbs	68,500	20,500	51,495	
Broom-corn, lbs	1,400		1,060	2,600
Cured meats, lbs	93,800	57,540	1,211,107	684,366
Beef, brls			51	500
Pork, brls	65	12	841	4,300
Lard, lbs	8,000	54,200	205,018	104,090
Tallow, lbs	32,992	51,500		
Butter, lbs	24,178	57,453	28,234	966
Dressed hogs, No.	2	185		
Live hogs, No.	7,405	10,235	2,903	6,378
Cattle, No.	3,800	5,160	1,207	2,373
Sheep, No.	981	959	536	
Hides, lbs	122,303	113,035	186,339	140,003
Highwines, brls	565	558	185	311
Wool, lbs	41,020	22,911	66,538	
Potatoes, bu	3,174	12,994	844	1,760
Lumber, No. feet	472,000	2,163,000	1,164,000	1,248,008
Shingles, No.	3,210,000	3,690,000	575,000	2,079,000
Lath, No.		70,300	40,000	31,000
Salt, brls	1,615	375	650	1,119

Also the following, without comparisons:

Kind of produce.	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, lbs	14,804	20,310
Poultry, coops	33	
Game, pkgs	187	
Eggs, pkgs	1,456	23
Cheese, bxs	981	1,108
Dried fruits, lbs	88,800	1,980
Green apples, brls	890	
Beans, bu	2,004	
Hay, tons	83	

Withdrawn from store on Monday for city consumption: 3,106 bu wheat, 4,035 bu corn, 1,899 bu oats, 5,352 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Tuesday morning: 7 cars No. 1 spring, 26 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do (50 wheat); 1 car high mixed corn, 9 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do (15 corn); 1 car white oats, 4 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 1 car No. 3 do. Total, 74 cars, or 28,000 bu. Inspected out: 80,135 bu wheat, 29,265 bu corn, 4,234 bu oats, 780 bu rye, 7,040 bu barley.

The receipts and shipments of the articles named, for the week ending April 3, were approximately as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
Sugar, lbs	3,876,020	196,630
Sirups, lbs	481,930	34,560
Coffee, lbs	368,554	11,380
Tea, lbs	80,806	40,980
Cotton, lbs	15,[illegible]79	28,131
Tobacco, lbs	586,271	183,650

Lake Michigan will soon be open to navigation if the warm weather continues many days longer. The ice is very weak at many points and only a strong wind is required to break and disperse it. Messrs. J. M. Loomis & Co., lumber brokers, received yesterday a dispatch from Manistee stating that there was no ice there to prevent vessels from entering. Since Manistee is one of the most northern east-shore ports, it is probable that the ice in the harbors south of it is very rotten and already moving out. Therefore, the season for lumber is likely to open sooner than most dealers had calculated on. But one vessel, a propeller, has gone out for lumber. Very little has been said yet about freights, but the prospect is not encouraging to vessel-owners. Lumbermen expect very low rates, and there is some talk of $1.50 per m ft for Manistee, but no charters have been reported at this figure (or any other). Carriers intimate that they would not fit out their vessels for such a ridiculously-low rate.

The leading produce markets were very strong yesterday—unusually so—and generally active. The wave of speculative excitement which set in a few days ago was higher than ever, and more comprehensive. The weather was very fine for the season, but receipts were small all round, and expected to be so for some weeks to come, as the farmers will be too busy in the fields to take the road. The demand necessary to establish higher prices was not, however, so much based upon small receipts, or large shipments, in present or prospect, as on a wide-spread desire to invest, because other people were doing so. It is the fashion now to be on the bull side, both in grain and provisions.

Lake freights continue dull. It is believed that several vessels have been chartered for Buffalo and Port Colborne besides those reported, but at such low figures that "it is not worth while" to make quotations. Corn room to Buffalo is held at 5c; but that figure involves about as great a cost to lay down in New York as the more expeditious rail movement at 16½c per bu.

Jobbers of dry goods report continued activity, with prices ruling steady and firm. The past few days have witnessed a material increase in the attendance of country merchants, and their purchases are conducted on a much more liberal scale than during the earlier weeks of the season. Groceries were reasonably active, and the general tenor of prices was firm. Coffee was held ¼c higher, and ¼c advance in rice is also noted. Sugar, sirup, and tea are stronger. Spices, soaps, candles, and other lines remain comparatively steady. The butter and cheese markets were without important new features. Dried fruits were moving fairly at generally steady prices. Apples and peaches were exceptions, those articles showing a slight decline. Fish were quoted quiet and about steady. Bagging, leather, coal, wood, and pig-iron were in moderate request, at former quotations. Oils were in better demand generally, and values were somewhat unsettled. Carbon and linseed were quoted lower, while lard and neatsfoot were advanced—the former moving up fully 5c, owing to the advance in lard.

The demand for lumber continues active, and the general market is steady. Many common qualities of lumber are firm, but no material advance is anticipated now that the new lumber is likely to come sooner than was first expected. The demand for shingles is on the increase, and the receipts are also larger, so that dealers are able to fill orders promptly. Good to choice brands sell at the quotations. The hardware merchants report a fairly active country business, and a comparatively steady market for everything in the list, including nails, the given rates for which are now adhered to. There were no changes in wool, hops, hides, seeds, or broom corn calling for special comment. Hay was dull and lower. Potatoes were in active request at full prices with the supply scarcely adequate. Eggs declined to 15c in consequence of large receipts.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

Wheat—	April 3, 1875.	March 27, 1875.	April 4, 1874.
No. 1 red			324
No. 2 red	5,012	5,346	677
No. 3 winter	4,73[illegible]	4,730	
Rejected winter	1,121	1,121	
No. 1 spring	59,980	71,593	44,384
No. 2 spring	3,142,115	3,201,362	2,255,131
No. 3 spring	274,527	279,318	130,256
Rejected spring	8,007	16,654	13,694
No. 1 N. W. spring	77,105	78,780	73,555
No. 2 N. W. spring	460,901	465,381	881,968
Total	4,037,558	4,124,287	3,399,909
Corn—			
No. 1	3,981	3,981	23,339
No. 2	99,620	99,620	2,346,949
Rejected	6,877	6,877	89,141
No grade	2,489	2,489	445
High mixed	44,279	44,279	462,317
Yellow	10,289	10,829	11,860
New No. 2	1,593,312	1,5[illegible]10	21,688
New rejected	302,498	332,424	56,160
New high mixed	388,371	390,878	18,224
Total	2,451,716	2,454,247	3,036,925
Oats—			
No. 1			778
No. 2	480,925	484,819	797,959
Rejected	7,030	10,819	6,339
No grade	205	205	2,207
No. 2 white	49,138	55,607	58,451
Total	537,298	551,453	865,944
Rye—			
No. 1			222
No. 2	6,709	8,065	26,751
Rejected	254	254	1,094
No grade			100
Total	6,963	8,319	28,167
Barley—			
No. 2	132,623	167,739	110,185
No. 3	3,200	6,717	66,161
Rejected	1,500	1,540	21,415
Total	137,423	175,999	197,851

Total of all kinds in store, 7,170,953 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 86,729 bu wheat, 2,531 bu corn, 14,152 bu oats, 1,356 bu rye, 38,576 bu barley. Total decrease 143,344 bu. In addition to the above there was afloat in harbor on Saturday last, 302,116 bu wheat, and 119,663 bu corn; against 201,119 bu wheat, and 98,007 bu corn a week previously.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.

The *American Miller*, in an extra, just issued, has the following:

The outlook to us, considering the lateness of the season, and the impossibility of general seeding, even with favorable weather, for a week or more to come; the winter-killing of the wheat in a considerable portion of the winter wheat growing sections; the increased export demand; the advancing tendency of the French and English markets; the declining tendency in ocean freights; the disposition to make low rail rates on round lots from Chicago to New York; the continued light receipts consequent upon unsettled weather; the advancing tendency of gold; the obvious ease in the money market; the possibility of continued bad weather, and the certainty of very low lake and canal freights to the seaboard, all seem to us to conspire in favor of higher prices, and lead us to suggest to our friends that higher values are, to say the least, not impossible, even probable.

DRY GOODS.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of March:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Manfs. of wool	$2,819,945	$2,3[illegible]5,158	$2,827,496
Manfs. of cotton	2,878,29[illegible]	2,419,527	2,476,576
Manfs. of silk	2,869,654	2,461,848	3,023,834
Manfs. of flax	1,427,481	1,322,326	1,341,105
Miscel. dry goods	1,062,013	858,521	1,046,212
Total	$11,014,986	$9,460,380	$10,715,353

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Manfs. of wool	$1,779,384	$1,794,372	$1,180,145
Manfs. of cotton	1,338,534	820,040	605,512
Manfs. of silk	1,553,344	745,535	627,030
Manfs. of flax	1,011,725	841,174	719,374
Miscel. dry goods	314,794	231,186	212,387
Total	$5,997,980	$4,432,387	$3,344,518
Add ent. for cons.	$11,014,986	9,460,380	10,715,353
Total thrown on the market	$17,012,966	$13,893,267	$14,059,871

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Manfs. of wool	$1,414,204	$1,234,576	$1,775,041
Manfs. of cotton	792,505	618,016	750,772
Manfs. of silk	901,234	487,822	725,682
Manfs. of flax	554,480	633,139	747,603
Miscel. dry-goods	259,186	185,066	235,437
Total	$3,921,609	$3,158,619	$4,233,535
Add ent. for cons.	11,014,986	9,460,380	10,715,353
Total ent. at port	$14,936,595	$12,618,999	$14,948,888

It will be seen that an unusual proportion of the goods have been entered for warehousing, which indicates that the imports were hurried on shipboard, and came forward at an advanced date, in anticipation of the extra duties imposed by the change in the tariff.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active, and the speculative articles were again higher, though the strength gained early under numerous buying orders was not maintained to the close. The receipts of hogs were again small, and their quality is such as to promise little addition to our stocks of lard, and none to pork, while they are not numerous enough to threaten meats. The advance of the past few days has, however, been so great as to make many holders think it a good time to realize, and, though their offerings were not large, the market shaded off under them, as buyers held off at the first intimation of desire to sell. Hence the market was irregular.

MESS PORK—Was active and averaged 20@30c per brl higher, though closing 2½c lower than on Monday evening. New York was quoted stronger, but there were too many sellers to permit later weakness here, though there were a good many orders to buy. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls cash or seller the month at $22.25@22.35; 17,250 brls seller May at $22.15@22.70; 17,000 brls seller June at $22.3[illegible]@22.95; and 4,000 brls seller July at $22.55@23.10. Total, 39,250 brls. The market closed dull at $22.05@22.10 for April; $22.15@22.20 for May; $22.40@22.45 for June; and $22.70@22.75 for July.

Other descriptions of pork were inactive and nominal. Prime mess was quoted at $20.00, and extra prime at $16.00.

LARD—Was moderately active and advanced 22½c per 100 lbs, but closed 2½@5c lower than on Monday, in sympathy with pork. Liverpool was steady at the recent advance, and New York nominally 25c higher. Sales here were reported of 400 tcs cash or seller the month at $15.45@15.55; 7,950 tcs seller May at $15.42½@15.70; 5,350 tcs seller June at $15.60@15.92½; and 1,500 tcs seller July at $16.00@16.05. Total, 15,300 tcs. The market closed tame at $15.37½@15.40 seller the month; $15.42½@15.45 for May; $15.65 for June; and $15.85@15.87½ for July.

MEATS—Were in fair request at former prices, and it was rumored that several sales were made and not reported. The demand was chiefly on speculative account. The only sales made public were 100,000 lbs short ribs seller June at 12⅛c; 50 boxes do at 12⅛c cash; 100,000 lbs short clear seller June at 12⅜c; 50 boxes do at 12⅛c cash; and 1,000 tcs sweet-pickled hams on private terms. The market closed at 8¾c for shoulders, cash or seller April; 8¾c do seller May; 8⅞c do seller June; long clear, 11⅝c cash or seller April; do seller May, 11⅝c; do seller June, 11⅞c; short ribs, 11⅝c cash or seller April; do seller May, 11⅝c; do seller June, 12⅛c; short clears, cash or seller April, 12c; do seller May, 12⅛c; do seller June, 12⅜c. Boxed meats ¼c higher than loose. Sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs average, at 11⅞@12c. Bacon meats quoted at 13@14c for hams, 9½c for shoulders, 12⅜c for short ribs, and 12⅞c for short clears—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 7@10c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at $8.25 for mess, $9.25 for extra mess, and $21.00@22.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8¼@8⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand, and firmer all round, the further advance in wheat enabling flour-holders to mark up prices about 15c per brl, which was paid almost to the full extent of the offerings. Sales were reported of 275 brls winters, partly at $5.75; and 1,175 brls spring extras, partly at $4.50@4.87½. Total, 1,450 brls. The market closed as follows: Choice winter extras, $5.50@7.00; common to good do, $4.75@5.00; choice spring extras, $5.00@5.25; fair do, shipping grades, $4.60@4.75; Minnesotas, $5.25@6.00; patent spring, $5.00@9.00; spring superfines, $3.50@4.00; rye flour, $5.30@5.40.

BRAN—Was in good demand and firmer, with sales of 40 tons at $20.75@21.00, free on board.

CORN-MEAL—Was quoted at $3.75@4.00 per brl for good, and $27.00@27.25 for coarse. Sales were 10 tons at $27.00.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 30 tons at $23.00@23.50, on track and free on board cars.

WHEAT—Was again active and strong, ranging 2½@3¼c per bu higher than on Monday. The advices from Liverpool were conflicting, some telegrams quoting the European markets stronger, and others calling them easier. The news from the Cisatlantic coast was not elating; but there was a heavy Western pressure to buy, which appeared to be independent of Eastern news. Many orders were received from the winter wheat sections, indicating more confidence there than is reported with the news of damage to the winter wheat. St. Louis has advanced 14c per bu on winter wheat within three or four days from the same cause, and still the people wanted to buy under the impression that wheat is cheap at present prices. There is not much stress now laid upon the improbability of farmers being able to seed as much land with wheat as last year. The opinion is gaining ground that they do not want to do so. Wheat has been held back by farmers because it could not be sold for enough to pay the cost of raising it, and now they are turning their attention to corn and oats, which have commanded much better prices, relatively. It is believed by many that the breadth of land sown to spring wheat in 1875 will be 25@30 per cent less than in 1874. This, with the fact of very low freights, and a better demand in Europe, where stocks are smaller than it was expected they would be, gives speculators confidence, and really induces a better demand for shipment from this city, some of that bought for this purpose being held here till the opening of navigation. Seller May opened with one or two trades on the staircase at $1.01⅞@1.01⅝, with the first sale on 'Change at $1.02, rose to $1.03¼, receded to $1.02¼, advanced to $1.04¼, fell back to 1.03¼, and improved to $1.04⅛, then declined to $1.03¾ at the close. Seller June sold at $1.03½@1.05¼, closing at $1.04¾. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at 97⅛@99⅛c, closing at 98⅛c; and gilt-edged receipts of do closed at $1.01¼. Cash sales were reported of 3,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.05¾@1.06; 57,000 bu No. 2 do at 97⅝c@1.01⅛; 7,000 bu No. 3 do at 95⅛@96c; and 2,000 bu rejected do at 87½@90c. Total, 69,400 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and stronger. Sales were limited to 700 bu at $1.04 for No. 2, gilt-edged; and $1.09 for sample lot on track.

CORN—Was active and unsettled, at an average advance of 1c per bu, the May option being the strongest. Liverpool was easier though not lower, and New York quoted firmer, while our receipts were very small, and, in sympathy with wheat, tended to induce higher prices. The short interest bought liberally during the first hour of the session, but afterwards took comparatively little, and the market weakened later under free offerings of option lots. The difference of 8@8½c between April and May is still maintained, the reason being that only "regular" corn can be delivered on May contracts, and there is less than 100,000 bu of that grade now in store. Seller May opened at 78¼c, rose to 78⅞c, sold at 78¼c, advanced to 79½c, and declined to 78¾c, closing at 78¾c. Seller June sold at 77⅞@78½c, closing at 78c. Seller the month, or regular (new) No. 2, was quiet at 70@71c, closing at 70½c. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 closed at 72½c asked. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu high mixed (gilt-edged receipts) at 72@72½c; 45,600 bu No. 2 at 70@72½c; and 14,800 bu rejected at 71@72c. Total, 63,600 bu.

OATS—Were again active, ranging 1@1½c higher than on Monday. There was an urgent demand, more particularly for May. The receipts were light, and other grain and New York were stronger. The shorts were buying freely, and the selling orders were also numerous. The advance was not sustained throughout. Seller May opened at 63⅛c, advanced to 64⅛c, and closed at 63⅞c. Seller June sold at 63¾@64⅛c, and closed at about 64c. Seller the month sold at 59@59½c, and closed at 59¼c. Cash closed at 59¼@59⅜c, selling during the session at 59@59½c, and fresh brought 62@62½c. Cash sales include: 40,000 bu regular No. 2 at 59@59½c, and 6,000 bu strictly fresh at 62@62½c; also, 2,400 bu by sample at 64@65c, on track. Total, 48,400 bu.

RYE—The market was inactive and nominal. Local distillers were bidding higher prices, but nothing was offered. Fresh No. 2 was quoted at $1.05@1.05 bid. The market is nearly bare of rye; very little has been received during the past two or three weeks, and the stock of all grades in store amounts to only 6,963 bu, against 28,167 bu a year ago at this time.

BARLEY—Was in fair request, chiefly for future delivery, and options were firm and higher, while there was little change in cash. Seller April opened at $1.05, and closed at $1.06¼. May was quoted at $1.0[illegible]@1.09. Regular in N. S. (4c storage) sold at $1.12@1.13. No. 3 and rejected were inactive and nominal. Cash sales include: 6,600 bu No. 2 (N. S.) 4c storage, at $1.1[illegible]@1.13; also 4,700 bu by sample at $1.00@1.30 on track, and 400 bu do at $1.21 delivered. Total, 11,700 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was active and firmer, closing at $22.25 seller May, and $22.52½ seller June, with sales of 10,200 brls at $22.00 cash, $22.25 seller May, $22.45@22.50 seller June, and $22.80@22.85 seller July.

Lard was in fair demand and 5c higher, closing at $15.50 for May and $15.70@15.75 for June. Sales: 3,600 tcs at $15.47½@15.50 for May, $15.60@15.70 for June, and $15.90@15.95 for July.

Meats were steady, with sales of 40,000 lbs shoulders at 8¾c, 100,000 lbs do seller June at 8¾c. Also 20,000 lbs long clears at 11⅝c, and 80 boxes do at 11⅝c.

Wheat was active and irregular, closing about the same as on 'Change. Seller May ranged from $1.02⅞@1.03¾, and closed at $1.03@1.03⅛. Seller June sold at 1.04@1.04¾, and closed at $1.04½.

Corn was fairly active and at one time ⅛c lower, but recovered afterwards. Seller May sold at 78½@78¾c, and closed at 78⅝c. Seller June closed at 78c.

Oats were steady at 63⅞c for May, and sold at 63⅞@64c for June.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Quoted at $2.16@2.21.

BROOM CORN—Continues in fair request, at the recent range of prices. Following is the full range of prices, the outside being the highest given for the best qualities of the grades named: Good to choice hurl, 12½@14c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 11@12@13c; fair to good do, 10@10½@11½c; inferior brush, 9@10c; crooked, 6@8c.

BUTTER—There is little that is new to note in connection with the market for this staple. The receipts continue light, even for this stage of the season, and, under a fair local and outside demand, stocks are being gradually reduced. Choice table butter is in scanty supply, the daily receipts scarcely equaling the current requirements of the home trade. Prices are about steady at the following range: Choice to fancy yellow, 25@30c; medium to good grades, 17@20c; inferior to common, 11@15c; inferior to choice roll, 13@23c.

CANNED GOODS—In this department of trade fair activity is observable, both the local and country demand being better than in past seasons at a like period. Prices remain steady and firm, except for tomatoes, which have been reduced to $.05@1.20 for 2-lb—the lowest point ever reached. Below are the quotations:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.30@2.75
Peaches, 3 lb	3.35@4.00
Pears, 2 lb	1.60@2.55
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.40@2.65
Quinces, 2 lb	2.10@2.25
Strawberries, 2 lb	1.70@2.00
Raspberries	2.00@2.31
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.15@1.30
Gooseberries, 2 lb	1.50@1.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.05@1.20
Tomatoes, 3 lb	1.45@1.65
Corn, Winslow	2.40@2.50
Corn, Oswego	1.85@2.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	1.60@2.00
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.25@1.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	1.75@2.00
Succotash, 2 lb	1.75@2.00
Lobster, 1 lb	1.87½@2.00
Lobster, 2 lb	2.90@3.00
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.00@1.10
Oysters, 2 lb, full weight	1.81¼@2.05
Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb	1.80@1.90
Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb	2.90@3.00
Oregon salmon, new, 2½ lb	3.00@3.10

CHEESE—The situation of the cheese market remains unchanged, the local and country demand continuing fair at steadily maintained prices. Holders of prime goods were not apparently inclined to press sales at the current rates, feeling confident that the small supply remaining on hand will be exhausted before new cheese of desirable quality can be got forward. We still quote: Prime mild factory, 17@18c; lower grades at 10@15½c.

COAL—Trade is dull. Orders are for small amounts, and are promptly filled at the prices following: Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $5.00@5.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

EGGS—Were in good request, but at lower prices. The receipts were considerably larger, and prices were reduced early to 15c, and ruled at that figure during most of the day.

FISH—The demand from local consumers is comparatively light, but there is a well-sustained demand from the country trade, under which prices keep well up. Lake fish are firmer; otherwise the market is steady. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.15; No. 2 do, $5.80@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $8.75@9.00; No. 1 bay, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $5.25@6.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.65@1.75; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@8.75; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.75@4.00; scaled herring, per box, 45@47c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.00@9.50; ocean trout, ½ doz and ¼ doz per case, $9.25@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers of dried fruits report a steadily growing demand from the interior trade, and, aside from apples and peaches,—which show less strength than for some time past,—the tenor of prices is steady. We reduce our quotations of apples and peaches a ¼c, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 6½@7½c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, layers, 18@19c; Turkish prunes, 8¼@9¼c; French prunes, kegs, 11½@12½c; do, boxes, 13@14½c; raisins, layers, $2.95@3.05; loose Muscatel, $4.00@4.10; Valencia, 11½@11¾c; Zante currants, 7@7¾c; citron, 29@31c; lemon peel, 19@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan apples, 9¼@9¾c; Indiana and Illinois, 8¼@8¾c; Southern, 8@8¾c; peaches, halves, 9¾@10c; do mixed, 8@9c; do pared, 20@24c; blackberries, 10½@10¾c; raspberries, 35@36c; pitted cherries, 33@34c. NUTS—Filberts, 13@14c; almonds, Terragona, 24@25c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Grenoble walnuts, 13@14c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@11c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@8c; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were dull and weak. The fruit held for the spring trade is now coming in, and, as the season is late and other fruits are in market, there is little inquiry for apples. Prices are irregular and lower for retailed stock. Oranges are steady and in good request; Messina and Palermo lemons, $5.50@6.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; oranges in boxes, $3.00@5.00; apples, per brl, fair to choice, $2.75@3.00; do, in car lots, $2.25@2.50.

GROCERIES—All the leading staple articles show increased strength under a steadily improving demand, while coffee, sugar, sirups, and rice seem likely to go higher. In fact, coffee and rice are now held a ¼c above last week's prices, and we advance our quotations accordingly. The stock of coffee in New York, on April 1, according to the *Bulletin*, was 83,137 bags, against 145,253 bags on the same date last year, 89,237 bags in 1873, and 213,193 in 1872. Spices, soaps, starch, and other side-goods are steady:

RICE—Patna, 7¾@8c; Rangoon, 6¾@7¾c; Carolina, 7¾@8¾c; Louisiana, 7¾@8¼c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 31¾@34¾c; Java, No. 2, 29¾@31¼c; choice to fancy Rio, 22⅞@23c; good to prime do, 22@22⅜c; common to fair, 20¼@21¼c; roasting, 19@20c; Singapore Java, 24@25c; Costa Rica, 22@23¼c; Maracaibo, 21@23¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11½@11¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¼c; granulated, 11¼c; A, standard, 10½@10¾c; do No. 2, 10¼c; B, 9¾@10c; extra C, 9¾@9⅞c; C No. 2, 9⅛@9¼c; yellow, C No. 1, 9¼@9⅜c; choice brown, 8¾c; fair to prime do, 8@8½c; common do, 7½@7¾c; choice molasses sugar, 8¾@9c; common to fair do, 7½@8c; N. O. common to choice, 7½@9c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.15@1.20; silver drip; extra fine, 60@70c; good sugar-house sirup, 53@55c; extra do, 63@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice new, 73@75c; do prime, 70@72c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@55c; common molasses, 42@44c; blackstrap, 40@41c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15½@16½c; cloves, 50@52c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.30@1.35; Calcutta ginger, 15¼@16c.

SOAPS—German Mottled, 6¼@6¾c; Golden West, 4¾@5c; White Lily, 6¾@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6c.

HAY—The receipts were smaller but the offerings were large and the market dull and weak, prairie being lower. Many dealers think there will be a reaction in the market as soon as the present surplus is disposed of. The supply of hay in the country is still believed to be light, although the recent receipts would indicate that hay was to be found somewhere. The farmers, it is thought, marketed a good deal of hay last week. The continued fine weather removed the possibility of their needing it themselves, and they were doubtless anxious to dispose of it before commencing work in the fields. Sales: 10 tons No. 1 prairie at $12.50; 10 tons at $13.00; 10 tons at $13.50; 10 tons very choice at $14.00 on track. Quotations: No 1 timothy, $18.00@18.50; No. 2 do, $16.00@17.00; mixed, $15.00@15.50; prime upland prairie, $14.40@14.50; No. 1, $12.50@13.50; No. 2, $11.00@12.00.

HIGHWINES—Were in better demand and a shade firmer, in sympathy with New York, though irregular. Sales were reported of 50 brls at $1.11; 100 brls at $1.10¾; and 150 brls at $1.10½ per gallon. Total, 300 brls.

HIDES—Were in light demand. The receipts were moderate but ample. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 8¼@8¾c; heavy do, 8@8½c; part cured, 7½@8c; green calf, 15c; dry flint hides, kip and calf, 17@18c; dry salted hides, 14@15c; deacon skins, 45@55c; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40@42c. Hides with one grub and over are classed as damaged. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were dull and not very firm, though dealers are reluctant to make concessions, as they expect a better trade by and by, and stocks here are very low, probably not exceeding 500 bales. The retail trade has improved slightly since the advent of warm weather, which has increased the consumption of beer. Fair to prime Western are quoted at 30@38c, and fancy at 40c.

LUMBER—The yard trade continues fair, and prices are comparatively steady. The regular season promises to open earlier than first expected, and there is some inquiry already for vessels to go to ports which are known to be accessible. The demand for shingles is better than it has been, as evidenced by the shipments, which however, doubtless include lots that have been sold previously to be delivered now. Following are quotations:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
First clear	50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	46.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	41.00@44.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	35.00@38.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d	20.00@21.00
First common siding	18.00@20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	31.00@33.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@26.00
Box boards, A and B	28.00@38.00
A stock boards	34.00@38.00
B stock boards	27.00@28.00
C stock boards	13.00@16.00
Fencing (16 ft.)	13.00@13.50
Common lumber, 16 ft and under	11.00@12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	11.00@13.00
Lath	2.00@2.25
A shingles	3.00@3.25
Shingles on track (A)	2.65@2.80

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—During the past few days trade has perceptibly improved and may be regarded as active. Prices remain as heretofore and are said to be very generally adhered to. Quotations: TIN-PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50. PIG TIN—Large, 30c; small 31c; bar, 32c. SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. LEAD—Pig, 7¼c; bar, 8¾@9c; lead pipe, 8¾@9c. COPPER—Bottoms, 35c; sheathing copper, 33c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10¼c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8⅜c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 4¾c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia A, 15c; B, 12c. WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 35 per cent discount; fence wire, 5¾c.

NAILS—Were fairly active and steady at $3.37½ net. For 200 keg lots the rate is $3.30. The stock here is light. A good many nails have been bought recently on speculation, the impression being general that they would soon advance. There is little prospect now of a change either up or down.

OILS—The principal feature of interest noted in connection with the oil market was the very marked advance in lard oil, extra winter being held fully 5c higher—a result of the sharp advance in lard. Holders refused to make a quotation, though the nominal price was $1.25. Carbon was a ¼c lower, and a slight reduction in linseed is also noted. Neatsfoot oil is scarce and higher. Turpentine, whale, sperm, and other descriptions, remain about steady. We revise our list as follows: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 14¼c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 15¾c; do headlight, 175 deg., [illegible]; extra winter lard oil, $1.25; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 85c; linseed, raw, 78c; do boiled, 83c; whale, 80@85c; sperm, $2.35@2.40; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85@90c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 43@44c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14¼@15c; naphtha, common, 12¼@13c.

POTATOES—The retail trade was quiet, but a good many orders were received from the country, chiefly for Early Rose, which were wanted for planting. Quotations: Eastern peachblows, $1.08@1.10 on track; Western, $1.00@1.05; Early Rose in cars, 95c@1.00. Peachblows from store at $1.10@1.20; Early Rose, $1.05@1.10.

POULTRY—Was very scarce and salable to the city trade at full prices. Dressed poultry cannot be shipped with safety, and very little is arriving. Live poultry sells most readily, though choice dressed is salable. Game was less abundant, fresher, and higher: Turkeys, dressed or live, 10@13c; chickens, dressed, 10@13c per lb; do live, $3.50@4.50 per doz; geese, live, $7.00@9.00 per doz; mallard ducks, $2.00 per doz; pigeons, 85c per doz.

SEEDS—Were dull but steady, except timothy, which, however, was not quotably lower. Hungarian sold at 90@95c; millet was quoted at $1.20@1.35; and flax brought $1.95@2.25, the outside for sowing. Clover was quoted at $6.35@6.40. Timothy sold at $2.20@2.50.

SALT—Was steady, and in light request: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.65; Canada do, $1.70; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.12½; dairy, without bags, $1.75; dairy, with bags, $3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

TEAS—Increasing activity is apparent in the tea trade, and the weak feeling characterizing the market a fortnight ago has entirely disappeared. Orders are coming forward freely, and the general situation is much improved. We quote: Young Hyson, common to good, 35@45c; choice to extra fine, 75c@$1.00; common to fine old hyson, 45@55c; common to fine imperial, 38@60c; good to choice do, 75@90c; fair to good gunpowder, 48@68c; extra Moyune, $1.15@1.25; Pingsuey, common to good, 50@60c; good to choice, 75@85c; choice to extra new Japan, 80@90c; common to good do, 50@70c; fair to good old, 48@58c; common do, 40@45c; common to fine Oolong, 33@43c; good, 50@60c; choice to extra, 80c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains without material change in value. Business is fair at the quotations given below: FINE CUT—Choice to extra, 68@78c; medium to good, 55@60c; common, 45@50c. PLUG—Natural leaf, choice to extra, 78@83c; do medium to good, 65@75c; half bright, choice to extra, 58@65c; medium, 50@55c; black, good to extra, 53@56c; common to medium, 47@50c. SMOKING—Good to choice, 35@37c; medium, 31@32c; common, 28@30c.

WOOL—The small order trade keeps fair, and many dealers, being entirely out of wool, have orders which they fill as fast as they receive any. No change in prices is expected until new wool comes in, then a decline to last season's opening figures is likely to occur. Quotations: Good to prime tub-washed, 56@58c; poor to good tub-washed, 45@52c; fine and medium washed fleece, 47@50c; fancy do, 52c; coarse washed fleece, 40@45c; medium and coarse unwashed, 36@37c; fine unwashed, 27@33c; pulled wool, 42@47c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,300	7,408	931
Tuesday	3,000	8,500	2,000
Total	6,300	15,908	2,931
Same time last week	7,252	11,932	2,432
Week before last	7,938	26,254	7,678

CATTLE—Fair activity was noticeable in the cattle trade, all classes of buyers investing liberally. Prices were without quotable change. The diminished receipts, coupled with the fact that the position of the Eastern markets has undergone some slight change for the better, induced among shippers increased confidence, and their operations were on a more generous scale. They were not, however, willing to pay any better prices, and all efforts toward establishing an advance were unsuccessful. Shippers paid $5.00@6.50 for common to extra steers, weighing from 1,100 to 1,550 lbs, with most of their purchases at $5.25@6.25 for medium to choice droves, averaging from 1,150 to 1,450 lbs. Sales to local butchers were chiefly at $4.00@5.00; and to feeders at $3.75@4.75. The market closed steady and firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$6.40@6.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.85@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	3.00@3.50
Cattle—Texas	2.50@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	Av.	Price.
61 choice steers	1,292	$6.12½
32 choice steers	1,332	6.25
16 extra steers	1,400	6.50
16 extra steers	1,453	6.50
45 extra steers	1,339	6.30
15 choice steers	1,433	6.25
15 choice steers	1,356	6.00
14 choice steers	1,346	6.00
16 choice steers	1,240	5.90
74 choice steers	1,376	6.25
15 choice steers	1,340	6.25
15 choice steers	1,370	6.20
35 good steers	1,228	5.75
33 good steers	1,179	5.62½
16 good steers	1,197	5.60
14 oxen and steers	1,503	5.80
31 fat pony steers	966	5.25
12 medium steers	1,233	5.25
17 light fleshy steers	1,009	5.12½
20 light fleshy steers	1,094	5.25
15 good steers	1,310	5.80
17 medium steers	1,132	5.10
29 medium steers	1,131	5.10
13 medium steers	1,039	5.10
22 stockers	787	3.50
23 butchers' stock	872	4.50
12 butchers' stock	1,046	4.50
53 fat pony steers	1,003	5.63
15 choice steers	1,330	6.25
32 choice steers	1,316	6.00
66 smooth steers	1,357	5.80
19 Cherokee steers	1,010	5.15
53 Cherokee steers	935	5.07½

HOGS—The demand for this class of stock shows no abatement, and the market retains the firm tone which has characterized it for a number of days past. Although the supply was fair for the season, it fell short of the trade requirements, and both light and heavy weights commanded advanced prices. Droves averaging from 150 to 220 lbs were quick of sale at $7.35@7.75, while smooth, even, well-fatted lots of from 230 to 350 lbs average were wanted at $8.00@9.00. The offerings were of a quality somewhat above the recent average, but the bulk of the supply was, after all, miserably poor, consisting of coarse, uneven, and mixed lots, which required more or less sorting to render them salable. The sales published below show the range of prices.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	272	$8.00	151	240	$7.90	76	189	$7.50
64	210	8.75	27	223	7.60	111	150	7.35
57	216	8.10	58	216	7.90	35	150	7.50
24	291	9.00	136	167	7.55	50	219	7.65
66	213	8.00	58	214	7.80	39	222	7.65
22	305	9.00	54	203	7.75	62	228	7.65
15	265	8.50	47	185	7.50	87	257	7.50
16	215	8.00	49	217	7.75	73	209	7.70
60	270	8.00	58	222	7.90	59	189	7.70
15	305	8.75	37	217	7.60	68	189	7.60
38	263	8.00	66	208	7.70	67	238	7.65
42	234	8.20	63	240	7.80	27	179	7.55
36	241	8.60	146	170	7.50	72	178	7.75
63	227	8.00	46	234	8.00	63	161	7.05
49	236	8.75	47	166	7.50	60	184	7.55
83	255	8.20	63	181	7.75	76	179	7.60
64	250	8.37½	62	206	7.75	63	205	7.60
26	241	8.60	79	243	8.00	63	224	7.90
50	217	8.00	47	163	7.90	54	206	7.75
58	231	8.00	53	245	7.85	63	207	7.75
52	280	7.90	63	219	7.85	33	200	7.40
56	248	7.90	63	208	7.75	132	184	7.60
45	279	7.90	68	218	7.75	59	202	7.65

SHEEP—Rather more trading was done in this branch of the market than on the day before, and prices worked a little more in sellers' favor. Shippers and Chicago butchers bought liberally at $4.50@5.25 for common to medium, and at $5.50@6.62½ for good to choice.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800; total for the week, 5,645. The market opened dull and ¼c off. The attendance of Eastern buyers was fair, and the quality of the stock was better. Sales of 400 Illinois steers, av 1,076 to 1,341 lbs, at $5.90@6.40; 150 Michigan steers, av 983 to 1,139 lbs, at $5.20@5.87½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,400; total for the week, 3,600. The market was dull and slow at an ⅛c advance. Sales of 605 Michigan sheep, av 74, 91, and 101 lbs, at $5.75, $6.62½, and $7.12½; 252 Ohio sheep, av 83 lbs, at $6.65; 219 Indiana sheep, av 95 lbs, at $6.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,200; total for the week, 5,100; the market opened Monday dull and slow at $7.50@7.75 for Yorkers; $8.12½ for heavy hogs; $7.85 for stillers. The market to-day was brisk; all Yorkers were readily disposed of at $8.10@8.20; no heavy hogs or stillers offering, and none sold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, April 6.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 1,335 head, a light run for yard sales; over one-half being through stock; it is expected that the supply will be more liberal by to-morrow; there has not been much business done; prices unchanged from last week at this time; best 6¼@7c; medium to good, 5¾@6c; common to fair, 4¾@5¼c; bulls, 4@5c; stockers, 3¼@4¼c.

HOGS—Receipts to-day were 1,375: Yorkers, $7.50@8.00; Philadelphia, $9.00@9.[illegible]

SHEEP—Receipts to-day were 5,000 head; best, $5.75@6.75; medium, $4.50@5.50.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 672; supply about the same as last week; choice, $10.50@10.75; extra, $9.50@10.25; first quality, $8.00@9.25; second, $6.00@7.50; third, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,538. Scarcely anything in market not previously contracted for. Lots offered sold at last week's rates; fancy sheep, 8@9c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—HOGS—Receipts, 675; strong; demand exceeds supply; Yorkers, $6.25@7.00; bacon, $7.25@7.50; good to extra, $7.75@8.25.

CATTLE—Receipts, 285; active; shade higher; sales of good native steers at $5.75@6.00; fair do, $5.50@5.65; medium do, $5.12½@5.25; mixed stock, $4.25@5.10; choice corn-fed Texans, $5.80.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 6.—HOGS—Dull and drooping; common, $6.40@6.90; fair to medium, $7.25@8.25; no good hogs offering; slop-fed selling at $6.75@8.50; receipts, 765; shipments, 124.

DRY GOODS.

The week under review presents no features essentially different from those prevalent on the date of our previous report. A continuance of pleasant weather and the consequent improved condition of the country roads, has led to a general revival of trade in the interior, and the past few days have witnessed a very pronounced increase not only in the amount of orders received through the mails, but in the attendance of buyers in person. Our leading jobbers now have all they can do to keep up with their orders, although their labors are extended far into the night. The effect upon values of the increased activity is to impart to them greater firmness. Other elements of strength are found in the fact that the stock of standard cotton productions is much smaller than usual, and that the strike lately inaugurated by the operatives of the Lawrence and Lonsdale Mills now threatens to assume very serious proportions, if indeed it does not become general. So far as collections are concerned there is little cause for complaint. The mining districts of Lake Superior and sections of Kansas and Nebraska where the ravages of the grasshopper were the most severe, are a little tardy in making their remittances, but as a rule collections are satisfactory.

Below are the prices current:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	11½c	Broadway	8¾
Atlantic H, 4-4	10¾	Mackinaw	8
Atlantic D, 4-4	9½	Langley, standard	10¼
Atlantic P, 4-4	8¾	Langley, A	9½
Indian Head, 4-4	11	Cabot A, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 7-8	9¾	Cabot W, 4-4	9½
Nashville	10½	Lyman T	8
Appleton A	11	New Hartford, AA	8
Adriatic	11	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	8¼
Wachusetts	10¾	Agawam F, 4-4	8¼
Stark A, 4-4	11	Tremont, C C	8
Augusta	10	Empire State	7½
Gardner A	11½	Neponset	7
Michigan A, 4-4	11	Nonpareil	7
Medford	10	Quaker	7
Macon	9	Granite, B	7
Mystic River	9½		

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	12 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	11 c
Nashua R, 36-in	11	Dwight Star, 40-in	11½
Nashua O, 33-in	9¾	Continental C	11
Pepperell E, 40-in	11	Bootts, R R	9¾
Pepperell R, 36-in	10	Bootts, M	10¼
Pepperell O, 33-in	9	Newmarket A	9
Pepperell N, 30-in	8	Massachusetts BB	9
Crescent	10	Great Falls M	8
Prescott X L	10½	Great Falls S	8
Indian Orchard, AA	11	Great Falls J	8¼
Indian Orchard, EE	10	Nevada A	8½
Indian Orchard, NN	9	Portsmouth P	6½
Indian Orchard, RR	8	Mohawk	6

PRINTS.

Merrimac F, Pink	10 c	Amoskeag	8½c
Merrimac D	9	Freeman	8@8½
Pacific	9	Mourning	8
Hamilton	9	Shirting	8
Richmond	9	Mallory Pink	9
American	9	Mallory Purple	8½
Sprague	9	Manchester	9
Gloucester	9	Wamsutta	8
Garner	9½		

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	6½c	Garner, roll	8 c
Washington	7	Warren	8
Smithfield	6¾	Lonsdale	8¾

High colors, 1c extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	17 c	Blackstone, AA	10½c
New York Mills	16	Hope	10
Utica Nonpareil	16	Cabot	10½
Wamsutta, 4-4	15½	Senate, AA	10½
Davol	14	Dwight Star	11½
Pride of the West	15	Hallowell, Q	9
Langdon, GB	15	Newmarket, C	10½
Fruit of the Loom	13	Newmarket, H	9
Lonsdale	12½	Boott, E	9
Androscoggin, L	13	Boott, B	10½
Amoskeag	11½	Thorndike, B	8¾
Auburn, A	12½	Thorndike, C	8½
Rosebuds	12½	Green, H	8½
Gem of the Spindle	11	Green, G	8
Hill, 4-4	13	Vaughan, XX	8

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	8½c	Middlesex	9½c
Lancaster	11½	Glenarm	9½
Bates	11½	Bairds	9½
Amoskeag	11½		

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	12½c	Amoskeag, brown	10½
Kearsarge	12	Indian Orchard	9½
Androscoggin	11	Canoe	9½c
Amoskeag	10½		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	25 c	Conestoga CCA, 7-8	15 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	22½	Conestoga CT, 4-4	18
Amoskeag, ACA	25	Conestoga AA, 30-in	12½
Amoskeag, A	20	Methuen AA	18
Amoskeag, B	17	Falls A	12½
Amoskeag, C	15	Manhattan	18
Amoskeag, D	13½	York, 32-inch	21
Amoskeag, E	12½	York, 30-inch	17
Pearl River	22½	Thorndike A	12
Conestoga extra, 4-4	21	Swift River	11
Conestoga extra, 7-8	18½	Ocean	8
Conestoga GM, 4-4	18	Pittsfield	7½

DENIMS.

York Blue	20 c	Pearl River	19
York stripe	20	Nelson, IXL	19
Amoskeag	20	Curtis	18
Columbian	19	Warren, AXA	18
Otis, AXA	18	Warren, BB	17
Otis, BB	16	Warren, CC	16
Otis, CC	14	Uncasville, UCA	15
Beaver Creek, AA	17	Warregan	12½
Beaver Creek, BB	15	Haymaker	11
Beaver Creek, CC	14	Boston	10

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	19 c	American, 6-3	11½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	14	American, 3-3	13
Amoskeag, 3-3	13	Hamilton, 6-3	15
Uncasville, A	10@11	Hamilton, 3-3	15
Uncasville, UCA	12@13		

CHEVIOT STRIPES.

Whittenton, AA	14 c	Everett, No. 1	17 c
Whittenton, B	11	Massabesic	15
Whittenton, XX	15	Union, Plaid	15½
Amoskeag	14½	Union, A	13½
Everett	11	Union, AA	15½

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—11 a. m.—FLOUR—22s 6d.

GRAIN—No. 2 winter wheat, 9s 5d; No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2 spring, 8s 6d; No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2 white, 9s 2d; No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2 club, 9s 7d; No. 1, 9s 11d. No. 2 corn, 34s 3d; No. 1, 34s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s. Lard, 66s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—8 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Dull. Corn, No. 2, 34s; No. 1, 34s 6d; No. 2, club, 9s [illegible]; No. 1, 9s 10d.

PORK—75s 6d.

Rest unchanged.

WEATHER—Fair and favorable to crops.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—Later—FLOUR—Extra State dull; 20s.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 spring steady, 9s; No. 2 do steady, 8s 5d; winter steady, 9s 2d. Corn, new, steady at 34s.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, steady at 88s; prime mess, Western, new, steady at 77s. Lard—Prime Western, 62s 9d. Bacon, clear cut, new, steady at 49s; short rib steady at 48s 6d; short clear steady at 52s; long clear steady at 51s 6d. Hams, long cut, 20 lbs average, 52s; shoulders, new, steady at 37s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess, steady at 117s; India mess steady at 90s; prime mess dull at 70s.

TALLOW—Prime city steady at 40s.

LARD OIL—72s.

CHEESE—Choice American, new, steady at 72s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firmer at 25¼s.

ROSIN—Common dull at 6s; fine steady at 17s.

LINSEED OIL—26¼s.

WEATHER—Fair and favorable for crops.

CONSOLS—Money, 93¼@93⅜; account, 93⅜@93½.

UNITED STATES BONDS—'65s, 104; '67s, 107¾; 10-40s, 103; new 5s, 103⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES—New York Central, 91; Erie, 26; preferred, 39.

LINSEED OIL—[illegible]

PARIS, April 6.—RENTES—[illegible]

FRANKFORT, April 6.—United States bonds, [illegible] 99⅜.

MANCHESTER, April 6.—YARNS AND FABRICS—Steady.

LONDON, April 6.—BREADSTUFFS—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the breadstuffs market, says: "Spring planting has been effectually completed, both here and on the Continent. The condition of the newly-thrashed wheat continues to improve, and, in spite of the holiday dullness, prices have advanced generally."

LIVERPOOL, April 6—latest.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess, Eastern, 88s, steady; prime mess, Western, 77s, steady. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 49s, and steady; short rib 48s 6d, steady; long clear 51s 6d, steady; short clear 52s 6d, steady. Hams—Long cut 57s, steady; shoulders 37s 6d, steady. Beef—India mess 90s, steady; extra India mess 117s, steady; prime mess 70s, dull. Lard—Prime Western 62s 9d, steady.

TALLOW—Prime city, 40s; steady.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 25s 6d; firm.

RESIN—Common, 6s; dull; fine, 17s; steady.

CHEESE—American choice, 72s; steady.

LARD OIL—70s; firm.

FLOUR—Extra State, 20s; dull.

GRAIN—Wheat, spring No. 1, 9s; steady; spring No. 2, 8s 8d; steady; winter, 9s 2d. Corn, 34s; steady.

STOCKS OF BREADSTUFFS APRIL 1—Wheat, 120,000 qrs; corn, 95,000 qrs; flour, 67,000 brls and 40,000 sacks.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 3—Wheat from Atlantic ports, 17,000 qrs; from Pacific ports, 2,000 qrs; from other ports, 2,100 qrs. Corn, 37,000 qrs.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Package trade in domestics and prints continues quiet. Prices were unchanged in first hands. Jobbing branches are more active in all departments. Plaid prints are selling freely. Cottonades are dull. Dress goods are in moderate request. Cotton shawls are dull and weak, but worsted makes are in steady request. A large peremptory sale of French and British dress goods will be made at auction Friday next.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL-MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Wool quiet but firm. Stocks reduced. Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia XX and above, 54@55c; X, 54@55c; medium, 53@57c; coarse, 52c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 46@53c; medium, 55@56c; combing washed, 60@67c; combing, unwashed, 45@45c; fine unwashed, 36@40c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 40@41c; tub-washed, 52@62c; extra and merino, pulled, 47@50c; No. 1, and super, pulled, 47@50c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—FREIGHTS—On the berth the inquiry for room was light with a fair supply. Rates are weak. Small lots taken engaged at 27s 6d to Liverpool by steam; cheese 35s. The chartering movement was less active. The demand from all sources was light, but with a depletion of grain and petroleum tonnage, which is most sought after. Rates steady. The engagements include: To Liverpool, by steam, 16,000 bu grain in last evening at 6d; 300 tcs leather at 35s. To Hull, by steam, 16,000 bu grain at 7@7½d. To London, by steam, 24,000 bu at 5¾@6d; 60 hhds tobacco at 35s.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The movement in Rio is very small and the market is steady. There is continued good inquiry for mild grades, especially for Maracaibo, of which the supply is small and holders firm. There was a better demand for raw sugars to-day, and the market remains firm; fair refining, 8½c. Refined in request at 8¾@9¼c for soft yellow; 9¾@10⅛c for standard white; 10⅝@11c for crushed; 10¼c for powdered; 10⅝c for granulated.

GRAIN—The wheat market was better, with a moderate export and home trade demand; sales 69,000 bu at $1.18@1.27 for No. 3 spring; $1.18@1.21 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.19@1.21½ for No. 2 Northwestern; $1.21@1.23 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.25@1.28 for No. 1 spring; $1.18@1.30 for winter red Western; $1.30@1.32 for amber do; $1.38@1.41 for white Western. Rye [illegible] Barley steady; [illegible] 650 bu inferior Canada at $1.03. Corn decidedly firmer; sales of 80,000 bu at 85@90½c for Western mixed, and 85@90c for yellow Western. Oats firmer, with sales of 7,000 bu at 74@75c for mixed Western, and 73@75½c for white.

PROVISIONS—Beef hams quiet at $18.00@21.50; middles firm at 10⅛c for long clear. Lard steady; sales of 100 tcs at 15¾@15⅞c for prime steam.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 6.—FLOUR—Firm; fair demand; receipts, 14,000 bu; super Western and State, $4.40@4.75; common to good extra, $4.80@5.10; good to choice do, $5.15@5.60; white wheat extra, $5.50@6.00; extra Ohio, $4.95@6.65; St. Louis, $5.00@9.00. Rye flour firm; fair demand; $4.00@5.10.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; $3.80@4.45.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand; receipts, 12,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.15@1.21; No. 2 Chicago, $1.18@1.23; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.19@1.22; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.21@1.23; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, [illegible]; winter red Western, [illegible]; amber Western, [illegible]; white Western, [illegible]. Rye firm at $1.06. Barley steady; Canada, [illegible]. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer; fair doing; receipts, 20,000 bu; [illegible] Oats firm; moderately active; receipts, 3,000 bu; mixed Western, 71½@73c; white do, 70@75½c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 15⅜@18⅜c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7¾@8⅛c; [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 14½@14⅝c; crude, 6c.

STRAINED RESIN—Firm; [illegible]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firmer; 36¾c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 27@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $22.00@23.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firmer. Dry salted shoulders, 9c; middles more active; long clear, 12c; short do, 13⅛c. Lard—Prime steam, 15¾c.

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 19@21c.

CHEESE—Steady; 10@16½c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull; nominal; Western, 11@11½c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.16.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 6.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in better demand; red, [illegible]; amber, [illegible]; white, [illegible]. Rye unchanged. Corn in good supply; active; yellow and mixed, 85@87c. Oats—White, 70@73c; mixed, 68@72c.

PROVISIONS—Advancing. Pork, $23.00@23.50. Beef hams, [illegible] Lard, 15@15½c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Western, $1.14.

PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, 14¾@14⅞c; crude, 10c.

SEEDS—Clover, Western, $11.00@12.00. Timothy and flax unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; New York and Bradford County extras, 28@33c; do firsts, 24@26c; Western extras, 25@27c; do firsts, 22@24c; do roll, nominal.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; 20c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 6.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; moderate demand; red, $1.12@1.15. Corn fair; advanced; 73@75c. Oats fair; advanced; 62@68c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley fair and firm.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady; moderate demand; 15c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—Demand good; full prices; 11@11½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand light, but holders firm at [illegible] Lard—Demand light; held firm; steam at [illegible] Bulk meats—Steady; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11⅛c; clear, 11⅝c. Bacon—Demand good; full prices; 9½c, 12½, 12⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady; moderate demand; $1.11.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—FLOUR—Firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.06; No. 2, 98¾c; May, $1.03½; June, $1.06¾. Oats a shade higher and more active; No. 2, 62c. Corn a shade firmer, steady and in fair demand; No. 2, 73c. Rye scarce; No. 1, $1.02. Barley quiet but firm; scarce and in fair demand; No. 2 spring, $1.10; No. 3 [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Mess pork firm at $22.00, cash and May. [illegible] Dry salted meats, [illegible] for shoulders; loose. Lard—Prime steam, 15c; kettle, 16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; barley, 300 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—FLOUR—Active and higher; superfine winter, [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible] April. Dry salt meats [illegible] quiet; shoulders, 8c up country; clear rib, 12c here; clear, 12½@12¾c. Bacon higher; shoulders, 9¼@9½c; clear rib, 12¾@13c; clear, 13¼@13½c. Lard active and higher; 15c here; 14½@14¾c at St. Joseph. extra, $5.00@5.25; treble, $5.50@5.75; family, $5.15@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; No. 2 red, $1.27@1.27 cash; $1.27 April; $1.29½@1.30 May; No. 2 spring, $1.06@1.07. Corn active and higher; No. 2, 77@77½c cash and April; 77¾c May; 78½@78¾c June. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 67@68½c. Barley and rye firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower; $1.11.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 6.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat active; advanced; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.22; No. 3 do, $1.15; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.18; extra do, $1.22; amber Michigan, $1.14½@1.15; May, $1.17@1.18; June, $1.19; No. 1 red, $1.17½; No. 2 do, $1.15; May, $1.17½; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.21. Corn steady; moderate demand; high mixed, 75@75½c; May, 77c; June, 78c; low mixed, 74½@74¾c. Oats—No. 1, 65½c; No. 2 and Michigan, 64@64½c.

CLOVER-SEED—$6.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour none; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 amber Western, $1.33@1.35; No. 2 do, $1.30. Corn buoyant and higher; Western mixed, 88c. Oats firmer; white Western, 69@70c; mixed do, 67@68c. Rye quiet; $1.05@1.10.

COFFEE—Quiet.

WHISKY—Unsettled; $1.14@1.15.

PROVISIONS—Strong and active. Mess pork firm; $22.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 11¾c. Bacon firm and active; shoulders, 9¾c; clear rib, 13c. Lard excited; 15½@15¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, tubs and rolls, 16@22c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; nominally, 6¾@7c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., April 6.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm; high mixed, 77c; low mixed, 76c; ears, on track, 73@74c. Oats firm; No. 1 held at 66c; No. 2 do, 64c; white, 67c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white, car lots, 11¾c; Ohio State test, 12¾c; small lots, 1@2c higher.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Ear corn, 56@60c as to quality; shelled white and mixed, 70@75c; prime yellow, 78@80c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 16¾@17c; immediate shipment at Parker's; refined, 14¼@14½c, Philadelphia delivery.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 6.—GRAIN—Holders firm; market quiet; buyers holding off. Corn—New, 80c on track. Wheat—One car No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.12.

MARINE.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

CHICAGO.

The ship-carpenters threaten to strike if they do not get $3 a day for ten hours' work.

The stmr Oconto, of Goodrich's Line, left for Milwaukee, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan last evening.

The schr Express is getting ready for a trip to Manistique, a port at the north end of Lake Michigan.

Vessel-men predict that the Straits will open sooner this year than they did last. The opening last year took place on the 24th of April.

Marine insurance this season will be as follows: Hulls rating A 1 and A 2 will be taken at 6¼ and 7 per cent, while hulls B 1 are placed at 8¼ per cent. Trip risks will be taken for the same as second-class cargoes. One-half per cent is added for towing privileges for steamers, and the same privileges for barges requires 1 per cent additional.

The *Post and Mail* publishes the following list of the marine insurance companies and their agents that will do business here the coming season:

"Magill & Hall—Lamar Insurance Company, Amazon Insurance Company.

"E. P. Fish—Inland Insurance Union.

"W. M. Egan—Mercantile, of Cleveland; Buffalo Insurance Company.

"I. J. Lewis—Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

"Farmer, Atkins & Co.—Orient Mutual Insurance Company.

"Atkins & Beckwith—Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.

"Rolio, Naghton & Co.—Western, of Toronto, British American, and Royal Canadian (cargo).

"Prindiville & Crosby—Phœnix, Brooklyn, Tradesman, N. Y., Royal Canadian (hulls), Manhattan, N. Y.

"Morford & McKay—Pacific Mutual, and St. Paul Fire and Marine.

"Goodwin & Pasco—Ætna, Hartford.

"James B. Kellogg—Northwestern National Insurance Company.

"H. S. Tiffany & Co.—Milville Mutual Insurance Company."

The following companies, also doing a large marine insurance business in this city, have been omitted in the above list:

R. J. Smith—Traders' Insurance Company, Chicago.

George C. Clarke—Globe Insurance Company; Manufacturers' Insurance Company.

ELSEWHERE.

Niagara River is open from Buffalo to Tonawanda.

The little stmr Bertie Dahlke is on the Marine City and Port Huron route.

The schr Saxon, sunk in Buffalo Creek, is being raised.

The prop Jacob Birschy left Milwaukee for Manistee last evening.

Erie harbor has been open for several days past, and on Sunday little ice was to be seen outside of the peninsula.

A dispatch from Grand Haven dated Monday reported the wind blowing from the east at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and forcing the ice off the shore. The Minneapolis was expected to leave for Milwaukee at noon.

A meeting of vessel-owners of Oswego was held at that port Tuesday afternoon to consider the matter of towing-rates at Oswego and through Welland Canal. A committee was appointed to confer with tug-owners on the subject, and a resolution was adopted setting forth that Welland Canal towing-rates are excessive, and ought, in justice, to be reduced.

The Engelmann Transportation Company have secured a controlling interest in the wreck of the prop Ironsides, lying sunk off Grand Haven, and it is not unlikely that an effort will be made this season to raise her. The Chicago Wrecking Company offer to do the work for $25,000, which figure is considered altogether too high. Mr. Engelmann talks confidently of having the old favorite afloat and in service again by next fall.

There is a bill before the Canadian Parliament imposing a fine of $400 upon any steam craft, unless she be British, towing a ship or vessel from one port to another in Canada, which ought not to pass. If the law passes, and its strict letter is enforced, American steam barges, with their consorts in tow, will not dare enter a Canadian port, neither will an American steam craft dare to render assistance to a disabled craft in Canadian waters.

At Detroit vessel-owners are understood to be in favor of giving Captains and other officers fair wages, or as much as formerly. The sailor's recompense is already small compared with the risk he takes, and few of them get rich at their profession. At Milwaukee leading vessel-owners have decided to pay their Captains $100 per month while vessels are running, and $50 per month while they are lying idle—the Captains to see that the vessels are kept in proper condition. Captains are also to receive 10 per cent of every $1,000 the vessels clear up to $3,000. This will tend to even up their salaries in case anything is made. Buffalo owners are understood to have put the wages of Captains of first-class steamers at the munificent sum of $1,000 for the season.—*Detroit Post.*

The propellers of the Merchants' line are: The Canada, Calabria, Celtic, Dominion, Dromedary, Lake Erie, Lake Michigan, Persia, and Prussia, to run between Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto, and St. Catharines. The Western Express Line for 1875 is composed of the Arcadia, Africa, A. Monroe, America, Bruno, Cuba, D. R. Vanallen, Zealand, L. Shickluna, Georgian, and City of St. Catharines; these boats will run from Montreal and points west to Chicago. The Dominion Line, consisting of the props America, Bristol, East, City of Montreal, and N. W. Standley, will run their steamers between Montreal and Chatham, calling at intermediate ports. Two propellers will likely run between Collingwood and Chicago, in connection with the Northern Railway, on the opening of navigation. A new propeller of the new Canal Line is now being built by Messrs. A. M. Smith & Co., at Owen Sound, to class A 1, for the Chicago and Georgian Bay trade.

GODLOVE S. ORTH.

Banquet Tendered Him at Lafayette Ind., Last Night, Previous to His Departure on a Foreign Mission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 6.—According to previous announcement, the banquet to Godlove S. Orth came off this evening. An elegant supper was prepared at the Tate House, which was sat down to by about 150 invited guests, comprising the oldest and most respected citizens of Lafayette, irrespective of party. After supper William F. Reynolds, who presided, announced the first toast: "Our honored guest, the Hon. Godlove S. Orth." Mr. Orth responded in a brief and feeling manner, saying he was glad to meet his old neighbors and friends as such, regardless of party, and that he went to his mission as a representative of the American people, and not of any political party. Among other toasts were "The President of Our Country," "Indiana," "The Press," "The Clergy," "Women," and "The Soldiers of the Union," which were responded to by Judge S. K. Higginbotham, the Hon. Thomas B. Ward, Col. W. C. Wilson, Judge J. R. Carnahan, W. T. Langlo, H. W. Chase, Esq., the Rev. W. C. Dickinson, James M. Reynolds, and Gen. M. D. Manson. Letters of regret were read from Gov. Hendricks, Senator Pratt, Hon. H. T. Lane, Judge Beddell, the Hon. James Coburn, and others. The banquet was opened by the Rev. John L. Smith asking the blessing, and the benediction was pronounced at 12 midnight by William Graham. The banquet was a complete success as a token of respect and esteem from Mr. Orth's old friends and neighbors.

WESTERN PUBLISHERS.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—A convention of Western publishers, for the purpose of devising means to better protect their interests, was held here to-day. It was very thinly attended, there being but sixteen publishers present from Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, and Kentucky. G. W. Tatham, of the Greenville (Ill.) *Advocate*, was President; A. S. Keirloff, of the Carrollton (Mo.) *Journal*, Secretary, and G. W. Robertson, of the Little Rock *Weekly Grange*, Treasurer. After considerable discussion as to the objects of the Convention, how their interests could be best promoted and protected, the benefits of organization, etc., a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and they adjourned, subject to the call of that Committee.

POLITICAL.

Additional Returns of the Connecticut Election.

Charter Elections at the West.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, April 6—2 a. m.—The latest returns from this (the Second) Congressional District gives Phelps (Democrat) a majority over Kellogg of 1,115, with five towns yet to hear from, which two years ago gave a Democratic majority of 142. George M. Sanders (Democrat), in the First District, defeats J. R. Hawley by a plurality of 488. W. H. Barnum (Democrat), in the Fourth District, is re-elected by probably 1,000 majority. Returns from the Third District are meagre, but probably Starkweather is re-elected. The State is undoubtedly Democratic. The Senate is Democratic by a large majority, the returns having already elected thirteen Democrats out of twenty-one. There are large Republican gains on Representatives, and the House is probably close.

NEW HAVEN, April 6.—Gov. Ingersoll's majority over all is about 6,500. There was a largely-decreased Prohibition vote, the total in the State being about 2,400. The Senate will stand 15 Democrats to 6 Republicans, a gain of 2 for the latter. The Republicans have also gained in the House, but there will still be a Democratic majority of about 30. Starkweather (Rep.) is re-elected to Congress, over ex-United States Senator Foster.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6.—Ingersoll, for Governor, has a plurality of 9,482.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 6.—Fuller returns to-day justify last night's predictions as to general Republican gains in Michigan. Mr. Marston's majority for Justice of the Superior Court cannot be less than 15,000. He has 3,000 or 4,000 more majority than the rest of the Republican State ticket, and Peter White (Dem.) has undoubtedly seriously cut into Gen. Cutcheon's vote in the Upper Peninsula, but not enough to defeat the latter.

The latest returns indicate the following as the result in the Judicial Circuits—all Republicans unless the other fact is stated: First, Daniel L. Pratt, Hillsdale, no opposition; Second, H. H. Coolidge, Niles; Third, C. J. Reilly, Detroit, Democrat; Fourth, George M. Huntington, Democrat, Mason, probably; Fifth, P. T. Vanzile, Charlotte; Sixth, A. C. Baldwin, Pontiac, probably; Seventh, Josiah Turner, Democrat, Owasso; Eighth, Joel Cranson, St. Johns, Democrat, probably; Ninth, J. L. Hawes, Democrat, Kalamazoo; Tenth, W. S. Tennant, East Saginaw; Eleventh, D. Goodwin, Detroit, probably; Twelfth, W. D. Williams, Marquette, Democrat, no opposition; Thirteenth, R. Hatch, Jr., Traverse City, probably; Fourteenth, A. H. Gidding, Newaygo, probably; Fifteenth, E. W. Kreighly, Constantine, no opposition; Sixteenth, E. W. Harris, Port Huron, no opposition; Seventeenth, B. Hoyt, Grand Rapids, probably; Eighteenth, S. M. Green, Democrat, Bay City, no opposition; Nineteenth, H. H. Wheeler, Ludington, no opposition; Twentieth, D. J. Arnold, Allegan; Twenty-first, H. Hart, Midland.

The vote in the State was a very light one.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 6.—The State is carried by the Republicans. Ingham County, 24 majority; Eaton, 184; Clinton, 150; Genesee, 318. In Ionia the State ticket is Democratic. Returns from the two Cities of Lansing and Mason, and from the Townships of Alaiedon, Delhi, Ingham, Lansing, Leslie, Locke, Meridian, Vevay, and Wheatfield, Republican majority for Marston over that for Bagley last fall of five votes, which indicates 10,000 majority in the State.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., April 6.—The latest returns from the county townships show an almost even vote, and probably a majority for D. J. Arnold, Republican, for Circuit Judge. Littlejohn, the Democratic candidate, received over 400 majority in the county in 1873. He received 250 in the city yesterday, but the county returns will offset this. Marston, for the Supreme Court Judgeship, received 300 majority. In Ottawa County the State ticket stands about the same as last fall. The Republicans elect fourteen Supervisors, and the Democrats six.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 6.—The latest returns give the Supervisors in twenty-five of the thirty-two towns and wards in the county, and the Democrats have eighteen of the twenty-five. The other seven towns will give them at least four, and perhaps five, more Supervisors. Judge Hoyt, Republican, for Circuit Judge, has a net majority of 437 in the city and fourteen towns. The balance of the county will not change the result. His election is certain.

TOLEDO, O., April 6.—At Adrian, Mich., the Democrats elected Kimball Mayor, and the balance of the ticket was about equally divided. At Coldwater, Mich., the Democrats elected the Mayor and the Republicans the rest of the ticket.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 6.—The election here to-day was the dullest for many years. Not three-fifths of the voters were out. Only about 1,400 votes were cast. There was no opposition to E. G. Ryan for Chief Justice, although some withheld their votes. S. M. Pinney, Democrat, was elected Mayor, and Philip Coyne Democrat, Treasurer, without opposition. There was some contest on Aldermen and Supervisors, especially in the First and Second Wards. The result is the election of six Democratic Aldermen out of eight, and three Supervisors out of four.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 6.—Weather has been beautiful to-day, and the vote in this city was very large. Dr. J. W. St. John, Democrat, for Mayor, has over 100 majority. J. M. Haselton, Democrat, for Treasurer, over 300; James Wallace, Democrat, for Clerk, about 75; Frank Whitaker, Democrat, for Justice, about 25; John Lawlor, Democrat, for Sealer, a small majority; Pliny Norcross, Republican, for City Attorney, a small majority; James Shearer, Republican, for School Commissioner-at-Large, about 120 majority. The Republicans elect Aldermen in the First, Second, Third, and the Democrats in the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—The elections to-day undoubtedly resulted in the re-election of Judge Small by a large majority, probably 3,500, over Stark, against the West-Side Park bill, and against the proposed sale of the Fifth-Ward Market site.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., April 6.—George W. Lusk, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 300 majority, and J. C. Perry Treasurer. The Council is Democratic by 3 majority.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., April 6.—At the election today, for town officers, the People's, or Reform, ticket was elected by a small majority, with the exception of the two Supervisors and one Constable.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., April 6.—There was very little excitement and a very light vote at the local election to-day. Only one ticket was in the field, which was headed by the Hon. H. N. Davis for Mayor. The question of license or no license was not an issue, but it was understood that a majority of the Council will favor a limited number of licenses.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O., April 6.—Returns from the election in this city indicate the election of the entire Democratic city ticket by about 2,000 majority. The Democrats also gain five Trustees, and will have six majority in the Council.

COLUMBUS, O., April 6.—The Democrats carried their entire ticket in this city yesterday, by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 2,000, the Mayor almost reaching the latter figure. The Council will stand: Democrats, 19; Republicans, 16. The Democrats fired 100 guns in honor of their victory, this noon. The Democrats carry Tiffin, Akron, Sandusky, Ashtabula, Norwalk, and Fremont. The Republicans carry Elyria, Alliance, and Salem. In Painesville the issue was principally on the liquor question, in which the anti-temperance ticket was generally successful.

CINCINNATI, O., April 6.—The Democrats elected their tickets at the election in Ohio yesterday, in Zanesville, Troy, Lima, Bucyrus, Crestline, Dayton, Wooster, and all except the Mayor in Chillicothe. In Springfield, Xenia, Urbana, Mansfield, New Vienna, and London the Republicans and Independents were successful. Complete returns from the election in this city are not yet received, and when they are received will not materially change the figures in last night's dispatches.

TOLEDO, April 6.—Late returns make Max's (Republican) majority for Mayor 163, with an average Republican majority of about 400. The Democratic majority in October was 615. The Republicans have 2 majority on joint ballot in the Council.

COLUMBUS, O., April 6.—Official returns show that Heitman, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 618 majority. The Democrats elect all the other city officers, and five out of the eleven Councilmen.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The complete returns of yesterday's election in this city give Johnston, Democrat, for Mayor, 5,858 majority; Lindeman, the Citizens' candidate for Judge of the Police Court, 3,790; Callahan, Democrat, for Prosecuting Attorney, 4,419; Strong, Democrat, for City Solicitor, 4,590; Hieb, Democrat, Trustee of the Water-Works, 2,832; Ligowsky, Democrat, for City Treasurer, 2,380; Buchanan, Democrat and Republican, Director of the Infirmary, 33,166; Wagner, Democrat, Wharf-Master, 3,223; Rosenkamp, Democrat and Republican, for Justice of the Peace, 27,489 majority.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 6.—Twelve hundred votes were polled to-day at the township election here, which is about an average vote. In voting, the qualification of candidates only was considered. The saloons from force of habit were all closed, though they are all selling without license.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6.—Our town election passed off quietly, with the Democrats ahead as usual.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., April 6.—The township election passed off quietly at this place to-day, resulting in the election of a mixed ticket. B. H. Burkett, Democrat, was elected Supervisor by a large majority. The city election passed off quietly, resulting in the election of George R. Hughes over James K. Turber, Independent, by a small majority. John L. Brown, Republican, was elected Magistrate by over 100 majority. The rest of the ticket is Democratic by small majorities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 6.—A municipal election was held in Peru yesterday. The opposing candidates for Mayor were H. M. Gallagher, the present incumbent, and Henry McCormick. The former was elected for the fourth consecutive term by a majority of 50. The Aldermen elected were as follows: First Ward, Pau Boehm; Second Ward, W. Morrow; Third Ward, Joseph Monks; Fourth Ward, Julius Maschback. Nearly 700 votes were polled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., April 6.—The township election held in this city to-day resulted in the success of the Citizens' ticket for Supervisors by a large majority. The issue involved was the location of the new Court-House, and, as the Citizens' ticket had the field to itself, a comparatively light vote was polled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., April 6.—The election passed off without any excitement, and, apparently, without any interest. The so-called People's ticket, made up partly of Republicans and Democrats, was elected by quite a majority.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—The city election was held here to-day. The vote has not been counted, but E. S. Jewett, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is probably elected.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—Returns of the city election to-day come in slowly. The result cannot be given to-night. Official and reported returns from fifteen precincts give Barrett, Democrat, for Mayor, 5,751; Maguire, Republican, 1,573; Overstolz, Independent, 5,447. The race between Barrett and Overstolz is expected to be close, but the probabilities are that Barrett will be elected. There is no doubt of the election of the remainder of the Democratic ticket, but nothing can be said regarding the Council at this writing. Overstolz is simply running as an Independent candidate for Mayor, with no ticket behind him.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 6.—In the election for City Councilmen to-day the Republicans elected three out of five. It has no political significance, the question of water for the city being the issue.

IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 6.—The election contest yesterday was sharp and decisive, passing off with the best of feeling. The Republicans elected James Cushing Mayor by 375 majority; D. E. Lyon, Attorney, by 75 majority; and M. Blumenauer, Alderman in the Fifth Ward, by 99 majority. All the other officers were elected by the Democrats, including four Aldermen. Money was freely used, and all the saloon and liquor interests enlisted in the contest. Doc Quigly was honored with Aldermanic favors in the First Ward against bitter opposition.

KANSAS.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 6.—In the city election today, the entire Republican ticket, excepting the Mayor, was successful. C. W. Goodland, Independent, was elected Mayor by about 100 majority. The Council is largely Republican.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 6.—In the city election to-day, the Republicans elected their ticket by about 500 majority.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 6.—The city election today passed off very quietly. The returns are not all in, but enough is received to know that the Democrats elect their candidate for Mayor, Capt. John G. Fletcher, and a majority of the City Council.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, April 6.—Notwithstanding the rain and mud to-day, the municipal election has been one of the most exciting kind, and a large vote has been polled. The result cannot be predicted, and the votes will not be counted before morning.

FIRES.

STEAMER BURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—At half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon, the steamer Paragon, while being loaded at the Kountz Line wharfboat, was discovered to be on fire. The flames made their appearance in the hold, just aft of the boilers, and when first seen had gained such headway that it was impossible to do anything towards extinguishing them. The fire was fed by a large quantity of hay, which had been taken on board, and in five minutes the entire boat was enveloped in flames and smoke. The Paragon was loaded with 1,800 tons of freight, principally grain, pork, flour, and bacon, and was about to leave for New Orleans. She was built in Pittsburg in 1874, and was valued at over $50,000. The chief owner was James Riese. Associated with him were the Darragh Brothers. One of the brothers, Capt. John, had command of the boat. The other two were clerk and engineer. They were all on the boat at the time of the fire. The Paragon was the largest stern-wheel boat on the river.

AT SHELBYVILLE, IND.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., April 6.—A destructive fire visited this place last night, originating in the drug-store of McCrea & Bishop. The total loss is about $40,000; the insurance $15,000, as follows: McCrea & Bishop, drugs, loss, $7,000; insurance, $3,000, in the Phœnix and North British. John Hoop, *Volunteer* printing-office; loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,300. Dorsey & & Co., dry goods; loss, $1,000. Dan Neff, jeweler, $500; Harry Whitcomb, $500; E. S. Powell, $500; E. G. Mayhew, $400; Saaepfel Bros., dry goods, $1,400—no insurance upon either; Judge Gleason's law office; also, J. B. McFadden's law office; loss about $1,500 each, partly insured in the Franklin, of Indianapolis. Second Methodist Church, total loss; no insurance. The buildings burned were worth $30,000, about one-half of which is covered by insurance.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 6.—Goldburg's saw and planing mill, in South Nashville, was burned at 4 o'clock this morning. The fire was the result of carelessness on the part of the watchman. The loss is $10,000, with no insurance.

PACIFIC MAIL.

The Panama Road Refuses to Carry Its Freight Across the Isthmus—More Irregularities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—There is a great commotion to-day in the Pacific Mail and Panama circles, but the news is not made public, and has not affected the stocks. The facts are as follows: The Panama Railroad has lately passed into the hands of a Board inimical to the new Directory of the Pacific Mail, and to-day Panama gave notice of the abrogation of the contract for carrying Pacific Mail freights across the Isthmus. The Pacific Mail Directors replied, waiving the notice of ninety days required by the contract, and said that the Union Pacific Railroad would henceforth carry the freights of the Pacific Mail steamers. This the Panama did not relish, but, of course, had to accept. This notice was equivalent to a declaration of the policy some time since hinted at of a purpose to establish a line direct from Aspinwall to Liverpool. It is the purpose of the Pacific Mail Company to put its steamers into the fleet of the State Line, and run alternate vessels twice a week from Philadelphia and New York to Liverpool. Of course all freight will now come by the Union Pacific to New York and Philadelphia. The Pacific Mail is at the same time in trouble over the discovery of a deficit in its China accounts of between $360,000 and $100,000. The agent there is Henry Hart, a former New York Wall street operator. It is not known that he is a defaulter, but he has been summoned to New York to explain the large discrepancy in his accounts. This news will be published here to-morrow, and doubtless create great excitement.

THE BLACK HILLS.

THE START.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 6.—The ferry-boat Undine made the first trip of the season to-day. She has been kept very busy crossing the Black Hills expedition, which, on account of so much ice running yesterday, was obliged to postpone the time of its starting until to-day at about noon. Over fifty wagons and about 200 men were transferred to the Nebraska side, and are now on the march. They will avoid all Indian reservations till they reach their destination. A great many people assembled on the levee to witness their departure. A cannon was brought out and a salute fired.

THE SIX NEW CARDINALS.

One of Them in Prison When Elevated.

Correspondence London Times.

ROME, March 19.—Of the six Cardinals created yesterday, Monsignori Manning, McCloskey, Giannelli, Dechamps, and Ledochowski have been elevated to the rank of Cardinal Priests; and Monsignore Bartolini to that of Cardinal Deacon. At the same time His Holiness reserved five other new Cardinals *in petto*, but they are not named till the Pope sees fit, for it may so chance, as, in fact, it often has, that some among them may be reserved forever.

Together with the creation of the new Cardinals, provision was made for twenty-two Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees, except in so far that four consisted in the raising of that number of Bishoprics in the United States into Archbishoprics, those of Milwaukee, Santa Fe, Philadelphia, and Boston, with the elevation of their respective Bishops, Monsignores John Martin Henny, John Lainy, Frederick James Wood, and John Williams to the Archiepiscopal dignity. Among the other preconizations which it may be interesting to mention, are those of the Rev. Joseph Kain, to the Cathedral Church of Wheeling; the Rev. James Healy, to the Cathedral Church of Portland; the Rev. Thomas Galberry, to the Cathedral Church of Hartford; the Rev. John O'Brien, to the Cathedral Church of Kingston; the Rev. Michael Hurley, to the Cathedral Church of Peoria; the Rev. F. S. Krautbauer, to the Cathedral Church of Green Bay, all in the United States; and the Rev. John Ireland, parochial of the Cathedral of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Deputy Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska, to the Bishopric of Maronea *in partibus*.

It is expected that his Eminence Cardinal Manning will take possession of his titular church on one of the first days of Holy Week.

With the six Cardinals now created, the Sacred College numbers fifty-six, or, counting the five in petto, sixty-one, for should Pius IX. die tomorrow their names will be found declared in his will, in order that they may have the right of voting in the next Conclave. Of the entire number eight were created by Gregory XVI., the res by Pius IX. One hundred and four Cardinals have died during the reign of the present Pontiff, and sixty-one, including the five in petto, have been created by him—the exact number, in fact, which now constitutes the Sacred College.

At 10 o'clock this morning the four of the new Cardinals who are in Rome—Manning, Dechamps, Giannelli, and Bartolini—repaired to the Vatican to take the customary oath and receive the *berretta* from the hands of His Holiness. The ceremony was very simple. They were received in the Hall of the Consistory by the Cardinal Vicar Patrizi, Cardinal Vannicelli Casoni, and Cardinal Antonelli, representing respectively the three Orders of the Sacred College—the Cardinal Bishops, Priests, and Deacons—and by Cardinal Pitra, its *Camerlengo*, whose united duty it was to administer and witness the oath. Where the throne usually stands, an altar had been erected, on which were six lighted candles and a veiled crucifix—it being Passion-tide—and an open book on the Epistle side. The four new Cardinals advanced to the altar, and, after kneeling before it for a few moments in prayer, ascended the first step—Giannelli to the extreme right, next to him Manning, then Dechamps, and lastly, to the left, Bartolini, the four Cardinal witnesses standing in a line across the right end of the altar. Then Cardinal Giannelli read the formula aloud from the book, and, placing his right hand upon it, took the oath, in which act he was followed by the others in the order in which they stood. The Cardinal-witnesses then withdrew to the Throne-room to await the Pope there. He entered, took his seat upon the throne, and—the four Cardinals having seated themselves on stools to the left of the throne and facing across it—the Cardinals-elect were ushered into the presence. They advanced in a line, making three genuflections, and, having reached the foot of the throne, knelt upon the lowest step, while the Pope placed the red *berretta* upon their heads, after which they arose and, ascending the dais in turn, placed their hands upon the shoulders of the Pontiff, while he extended his hands to theirs, giving and receiving the Apostolic salute. A short address was then read by Cardinal Giannelli, to which His Holiness replied to the effect that, although the ceremonial once customary upon the creation of new Cardinals had been shorn of much of its splendor in consequence of the calamitous condition of the times, they must, nevertheless, bear in mind that it was full and complete, and even remember the symbolic meaning of the color of the hat with which he had invested them—*Pileo de pretioso Christi sanguine insigniti et decorati.*

Taken together, the new Cardinals are uncompromising upholders of Pontifical infallibility and of the more extended claims of Papal authority, as set forth in the articles of the Syllabus. What are Cardinal Manning's opinions on these points, and what his untiring efforts have been for the definition of the one and the realization of the other, are well known and need no recapitulation from me. They have been sufficient to raise him from the position of a simple priest to the highest rank in the Roman Hierarchy in less time than the majority have to wear the mitre before they can hope for the broad red hat and tassels. Cardinal McCloskey's zeal in the same direction,—he was made a Bishop eight years before Dr. Manning left the English Church,—though tempered by those considerations which ranged the United States' Bishops among those who considered the definition as inopportune, if not impolitic, has secured for him the first "hat" given to an American Bishop—the first, if I am not in error, conferred upon any Bishop holding a See outside the limits of Europe, not taking into consideration, of course, those *in partibus*, the pocket boroughs of the Church, which give the holders all the privileges without any of the responsibilities of office, at least as towards a flock. Cardinal Dechamps commenced his career as a journalist, writing in support of Ultramontane pretensions in *L'Emancipation* and in *Le Journal de Flandre*. In 1831 he entered the Seminary of Tournai, soon distinguished himself as a powerful preacher, was made Primate of Belgium in 1865, and at the Œcumenical Council in 1870 was among the boldest advocates of Papal Infallibility. But the most remarkable among these creations is that of Cadinal Ledochowski, Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, now lying in prison. How far his elevation may have been decided upon since the stronger measures taken by the German Government in consequence of the recent Encyclical it is impossible to say, but with the change of a name the following sentence of Froude's regarding the elevation of Bishop Fisher may be quoted as expressing what the effect is likely to be: "To the King the Pope's conduct appeared a defiance, and as a defiance he accepted it." We may confidently hope, however, that the result will be less tragical. Cardinal Ledochowski is the third instance of a Bishop being created a Cardinal while lying in prison in consequence of having incurred the displeasure of the Head of the State. The first was Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who suffered on the scaffold together—if not on the same day—with Sir Thomas More, and regarding whom Lingard writes that Henry VIII., when he heard that Paul III. had created the Bishop a Cardinal, exclaimed, "Paul may send him the hat, but I will take care that he have never a head to wear it on." The second was Tournon, Patriarch of Antioch, in partibus, who was sent by Clement XI. to China, where he arrived in 1705, to settle the differences which had arisen among the missionaries. On the 7th of February of the year he arrived in China, Bishop Tournon published at Nankin an edict condemning the worship the Chinese rendered to their ancestors, to Confucius, and to the planets. He then went to Pekin, where at first the Emperor received him with kindness; but—whether because the Emperor's kindness was deceitful, or the Bishop's conduct overbearing I cannot say—the Emperor shortly afterwards sent him to Macao, where he was flung into prison, his Coadjutor, the Bishop of Conon, being expelled from the Empire. Clement then created him a Cardinal, but evidently without effect upon the Emperor, for, after lingering in prison three years, the Bishop died at the early age of 42. But Cardinal Ledochowski can scarcely be in danger so extreme, notwithstanding that in conferring the red hat upon him Pius IX. reminds him, as he reminded those present this morning, of the symbolic meaning of its color. The *Unita Catollica* is particular in calling attention to the fact that, after the Bishop has lain a year in prison, the great Pius sends him the red hat as a reward and as a warning—a reward for what he has already suffered, a warning that in addition he must be prepared to suffer, even to the shedding of his blood, for the liberty of the Church. In fact, Tabellico, writing of the red color of the hats, first given by Innocent IV. in 1248 to the Cardinals created by him, says it was that from it they might understand that they must always be prepared to shed their blood in defense of the Faith.

PARIS, March 21.—The elevation of the imprisoned Archbishop Ledochowski to the Cardinalate is hailed with exultation by the Ultramontane papers in Prussian Poland, and a numerously signed address of congratulation will be presented to him at Ostrowo by a deputation. He is the fourteenth Polish prelate who has attained that rank.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

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PEREIRE, Daure..........Saturday, April 17
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, May 1
L'AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, May 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $100; second, $65; third, $35. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $32, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
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SPAIN..........Saturday, April 3, at 2:30 p. m.
ITALY..........Saturday, April 17, at 3 p. m.
EGYPT..........Saturday, April 24, at 8 a. m.
QUEEN..........Saturday, May 1.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE..........Wednesday, April 14, at 11:30 a. m.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply to P. B. LARSON, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

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To Glasgow, Liverpool, &c., $50 to $70 gold. Steerage to Glasgow, $18 cy., provisions included. Apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
Great Western, Capt. Windham, Saturday, April 3.
Arragon, Capt. Lyman, Saturday, April 10.
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.
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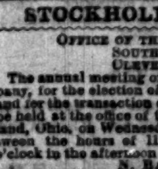
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., April 1, 1875.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
N. BARTLETT, Secretary pro. tem.

SCALES.



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The Largest Work of Art Ever painted in America. It attracted more attention in New York and Cincinnati than any picture ever shown in either city.

SEE IT NOW IF EVER,
As this will be its only exhibition in this State.

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WEDNESDAY, April 7,
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This Afternoon at 2 o'clock; Evening at 8.
TWENTY ENTIRELY NEW FACES! The Tropically Romantic Drama,
JACK HARKAWAY AT HOME AND ABROAD!
Brilliant and Beautiful Scenery by STRONG. Especial Engagement of
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And a Cast [illegible]
THE GREAT BOISSETS,
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Songs, Dances, Duets, Banjo Solos.
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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 8,
BENEFIT OF HARRY CHAPMAN.
100 VOLUNTEERS 100
Greatest Bill ever offered in Chicago. [illegible]
50 Star Specialties Artists 50
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
Remember, Thursday Afternoon.
Box Sheet now open.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

This (Wednesday) Matinee, [illegible]
The White Horse of the Peppers!
[illegible]
WIDOW'S VICTIM!
Thursday and Friday, [illegible] ASTRAY.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY.

LAST LECTURE OF THE SEASON.
THE HON. JOHN WENTWORTH
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McCORMICK HALL, SUNDAY, April 11, 3 p. m.
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Immense Success of the Comic Opera,
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Matinee this Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

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The Greatest Living Irish Comedian, Mr.
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HELP!
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THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, [illegible]

FOURTH UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Cor. Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st.
A SPELLING MATCH
[illegible]

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, [illegible], 1875.
[illegible]

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
[illegible]

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.
[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]

KANKAKEE LINE.
[illegible]

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.
[illegible]

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
[illegible]

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

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360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.
[illegible]

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.
[illegible]

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.
[illegible]

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

G. S. Dale, of No. 349 Warren avenue, was thrown from his wagon yesterday at the corner of Wood and Madison streets, and severely injured.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 57 deg.; 10 a. m., 65; 12 m., 72; 3 p. m., 76; 6 p. m., 73; 8 p. m., 67.

A match game of billiards, three-ball caroms, for $100 a side, 500 points up, was played yesterday between McAfee, of Iowa, and Miller, of New Orleans. The game was won by McAfee.

A distinguished litterateur who is about going East to grow up with the country, wrote to the ticket agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad yesterday, asking if they ran Pullmen on that line.

H. J. Mayer is the Secretary of the Finance Committee in connection with the preparations for the reunion of the army to be held next month, not H. T. F. Haher, as published in last Sunday's paper.

'Tis the first fly of summer;
Heard buzzing alone;
His beauteous companions
Will be here anon.

Archie Higgie, a boy, was run over by a locomotive on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railway, near Western avenue, last evening, and had one of his feet severed. He was removed to his home on Artesian avenue.

Sergt. O'Donnell reports that he has a quantity of silver ware, several pairs of boots, and two silver watches, at his station—on West Twelfth street—which he wants owners for. The goods were taken from thieves.

The Committee on Decorations of the G. A. R. met yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business beyond the election of Gen. Martin Beem for Chairman, and Capt. Lyon for Secretary. Three new names were proposed and accepted for membership.

There was nothing of importance going on in the County Building yesterday. The County Commissioners, who are usually engaged in their committee meetings, were all absent electioneering for their respective friends at the polls, in the town elections.

George Bangs, the Superintendent of wood yards on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railway, surprised his numerous friends a day or two ago by the announcement of his marriage with a handsome young lady at Waterloo, Ia., whither he had been on a visit.

And now the female occupant of the house to rent tartly answers through the door half-ajar the categorical inquiries of the house-hunter, and remarks, as she slams the door at the conclusion of the interview, "I wouldn't have had her come in and see the house in the condition it's in for a thousand dollars."

The PorkPackers' Association yesterday elected the following officers: President, B. F. Murphy; Vice-President, B. P. Hutchinson; Directors, Josiah Stiles, Botsford, C. M. Culbertson, J. B. Robertson, J. L. Hancock; Arbitration Committee, P. D. Armour, S. A. Ricker, George W. Higgins, D. Kriegh, James Turner.

The authorities of the Town of Lemont became frightened night before last over a threatened riot, growing out of the election, and sent to the city for police aid. Sergt. O'Connors and six men were immediately dispatched there, and remained until last evening. There were no riotous demonstrations at the polls during the day.

A new amusement to beguile the tedium of long rides on the street cars, the sucking of raw eggs, has just been invented by a young man of this city, who sports an incipient blonde mustache, and intends to take out a patent therefor (the plan, not the mustache). It is now in successful operation on the late Randolph street cars, a royalty of 1c per egg being exacted, with a deduction of 50 per cent for addled lots.

On and after to-day, the cash fares on all the West Side car lines, except the Milwaukee avenue line, will be 5 cents. The West Division Company will, this morning, however, commence the sale of twenty-five-ride tickets at 70 cents, and twelve-ride tickets at 35 cents, which, it will be seen, is really a reduction from the lowest rates heretofore charged. The Clinton street line will be put in operation next week. Superintendent Lake is slowly recovering from his recent injuries.

The advent of spring brings the little children in the streets, and as a result numerous accidents occur. In addition to three reported yesterday, there is another for mention. George Will, a boy of 4 years, was run over by stage No. 202 on Milwaukee avenue, near Division street, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and besides a fracture of the jaw bone received dangerous internal injuries. He was removed to his parents' house, No. 172 Division street, and Dr. Morris attended him. Mothers should keep their children off the roadways at the present time.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Protection Life Insurance Company was held at the Company's office in this city Monday afternoon. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: L. C. Hilliard, M. Ryan, D. W. Elared, John Reed, A. L. Edwards, B. T. Burke, N. V. R. Flint, J. Fisher, C. G. Breed, E. T. Skinner, Louis Wahl. The report of the Treasurer showed that the Company's receipts during the past year up to April 1 were $8 ,883.45, and the expenditures $867,914.27.

The Committee of the Board of Trade yesterday collected about $1,400 to purchase seed-grain for the Dakota grasshopper sufferers, and will doubtless raise 2,000 in all. The bankers and merchants will be expected to help also, and will be called upon with one of the same subscription lists, either by Gen. Beadle alone, or by some members of the Board accompanying him. They ask only enough with what they have, to enable each one of the 2,000 destitute families to plant three acres with wheat. Gen. Beadle telegraphed the amount last night, so it could be used at once.

The Senatorial Committee charged with investigating the alleged defalcation in the Grain Inspector's office met yesterday morning at the office of Senator Robinson. At about noon they took a carriage and went out for a drive, but declined to allow THE TRIBUNE reporter to accompany them. Up to half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon they had not returned, and a number of witnesses whom they had subpoenaed for examination in the afternoon waited in Mr. Robinson's office until sunset, and then left for home, feeling rather unhappy at the manner in which they had been treated. It is not expected that the long and mysterious absence of the Committee will result in any terrible revelations.

The tug Dae, of this city, made an excursion to South Chicago harbor yesterday, taking the officers of the Joseph H. Brown Iron and Steel Company—Joseph H. Brown, President; J. T. Torrence, General Manager; C. B. Hale, Treasurer, and others. Their attorney, Jesse O. Norton, accompanied them. They went to inspect the ground where they will build their works. Everybody was entirely satisfied. The Company had located in just the right place, which is [illegible] miles south from the harbor mouth, in a fine belt of timber, by the river. The tug passed through the new iron bridges and proceeded to Chittenden's, thence the party returned by teams, and a special train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to the city.

A meeting of the survivors of the Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteers was held last night in the club-rooms of the Sherman House. Gen. S. D. Baldwin called the meeting to order, and stated that they had met for two objects: First, for the purpose of meeting each other in friendly concourse on the thirteenth anniversary of the battle of Shiloh, in which they had borne a conspicuous part, and, secondly, to take steps towards getting as many of the members of the command together as possible, to participate in the reunion of the Grand Army on the 13th of next month. A number of the veterans of the regiment were present, and on motion Gen. Baldwin was chosen Chairman, with Capt. Kenyon as Secretary. A general discussion then ensued as to what number of the old "Fifty-seventh" were yet living, and as to the manner in which they could be notified of the desires of the representatives there assembled. It was finally determined that each member should furnish Capt. Kenyon with the address of those he might have, and Capt. Kenyon was instructed to communicate with them, and request that they meet in Chicago on the 12th of May, the day before the Grand Encampment. On motion the meeting then adjourned to meet Monday evening at the same place.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

The annual meeting of the Coal Exchange was largely attended yesterday morning at the rooms of the Association in Metropolitan Block.

The Treasurer, Robert Law, reported that the receipts for the year had been $1,965, and the expenditures $1,349, leaving a balance on hand of $625.

Maj. Kirkland, Secretary, reported that the Exchange now numbered fifty-five members, representing as many firms. The total receipts of anthracite coal during the last season were 395,680 tons. To this add about 100,000 tons, held over from the previous season, and there was a round total of 500,000 tons of the available stock in the trade for the year ending May 1, 1875. The total sales of the year might be safely stated at the same amount. The receipts by lake during the season of bituminous coal were 261,795 tons, which, it was expected, would be completely disposed of before the close of the season. By this result it would seem that for the first time in years the coal-dealers were rendered quite independent of the dock-owners. The main question to be considered, after that of rents, was the abuse in the matter of discharging coal, which all dealers agreed must be corrected. Fines to the amount of $565 had been imposed upon members of the Exchange, all of which had been duly paid and distributed, according to the rules of the Exchange, upon charitable objects.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, O. W. Goit; first Vice-President, J. H. Little; second Vice-President, M. E. Johnson; Treasurer, Robert Law; Secretary, J. Kirkland; Directors, J. A. Stone, M. Dunne, E. W. Morley, B. Crosby, Peter Taylor, D. M. McGarry, and C. C. larder.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Association held yesterday afternoon the Executive Committee presented the following:

"The principal business which has claimed the attention of your Executive Committee since the last meeting has been that consequent on the legislation then pending at Springfield, and we have only to report that the Incorporation bill to which we then referred has passed through the various stages of legislation, and is now awaiting the signature of the Governor to become a law. Several amendments have been made to it, of such a character as, without interfering with the spirit of the measure as originally proposed, have made it, we believe, entirely acceptable to the great majority of our citizens. It is to be submitted to the people Aug. 10, before which time, and at an early date, we shall take an opportunity of explaining its features in detail.

"We regret that we have been unable to lay before you the report of the Committee of Engineers who examined the pumping engines and the water supply. It is in type and awaiting some additional tables and diagrams, which are nearly ready, and when they are received the report will be immediately published.

"By order of the Executive Committee.

"J. C. AMBLER, Clerk."

DEARBORN STREET EXTENSION.

THAT WONDERFUL ASSESSMENT.

The gross inequalities in the assessments for the opening of Dearborn street from Jackson to Fourteenth have been the occasion of much complaint, and some of them are so palpably unjust as to provoke wonder how they could have been made. The bungling mode of procedure defined by law tends to give rise to such inequalities, but the most notorious are due to the subdivision of lots, by which means a fraudulent evasion of proper assessment of benefits is accomplished. The damages were assessed and confirmed over a year ago, when property was held at much higher valuations than now. The assessment of benefits has just been completed, and is not therefore in just proportion with the scale of damages.

Some cases of unequal assessment of benefits are so gross as to be almost inexplicable. For instance, the lot on the southwest corner of Jackson and Dearborn streets is assessed $1,579.60 for benefits, while on the southeast corner a lot of the same size and shape is assessed $12,841.30. The pretense for this inequality lies in the fact that the first-named lot is subdivided with fronts on Jackson street. Thirty-four feet is taken from one division by the opening of the street, and the narrow strip remaining, being ineligible for building purposes, can bear only a small assessment. The other division, having this strip lying between it and the newly-opened street, likewise escapes a high assessment. As soon, however, as the improvement should be completed, it would be seen that the lot would be redivided so that its subdivisions would front on the new street, thus receiving the same actual benefits as the lot on the other corner, which is assessed for an amount so much larger.

Other cases are presented by the assessments made on property where the line of the street-opening crosses Van Buren street. The lot on the northwest corner is assessed $3,625.40 for benefits, while for damages the large sum of $27,448 is allowed. On the northeast corner a lot of the identical size and shape is assessed $20,005.80 for benefits. On the southwest corner the lot owned by A. Reed & Sons is assessed only $4,000, while damages to the amount of $27,176 have been allowed. A similar lot on the southeast corner is assessed $16,957.40. It is stated that the subdivisions of the Reed lot, by the separate assessment of which the just proportion of benefits is evaded, are recorded respectively in the names of the partners composing the firm. The building they are erecting will front on the new street, thus proving that the divisions are practically one lot.

On the northwest corner of Harrison street and the proposed opening of Dearborn street is a lot owned by L. B. Otis, which is subdivided into small lots. By the separate assessment of these the total for the lot is only $1,561.50, while the lot on the northeast corner is assessed $4,953.52. The Otis lot has $17,565.75 allowed for damages, so that while practically receiving the benefits which for the other lots are valued at almost $15,000, it receives an enormous bonus. The property-owners interested are energetically opposing the confirmation of these assessments. Perhaps some investigation of the manner in which the assessments were determined would make interesting revelations.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' CLUB.

PAPER BY CAPT. FALCON.

A Meeting of the Civil Engineers' Club of Chicago was held yesterday evening at the club-room, corner of Madison and Clark streets, with sixteen members present, and President Chesbrough in the chair.

In the absence of the member who was to have read a paper, the Chairman read the following notes by Capt. Falcon, a well-known American diver, of his experiences. Before reading them the Chair stated that up to within a comparatively recent date it had been generally believed that the effects of waves were not felt at a greater distance than from 13 to 14 feet beneath the surface of the water. Within the last ten years, however, it had been discovered that such was not the case, but that on the contrary large bodies had been known to be moved at the bottom of the sea, which motion could not but be attributable to the action of the waves. In support of the new theory the Chairman read the following notes of Capt. Falcon's experience:

"Capt. Peter E. Falcon states that the schooner J. H. Tiffany and the propeller Milwaukee were sunk in 1857, the former, then 3 years old, in 105 feet of water, the latter, 6 years old, in 95 feet of water, about one mile and a quarter apart, and about four and one-half miles N. N. W. from Heauxgaliet (pronounced Skilligalee) Light, north end of Lake Michigan.

"Aug. 14, 1873, Capt. Falcon found both of them the same day. Both appeared to be in good order, except where they injured each other in the collision which caused them to sink. To all appearances the two vessels must have remained up to this date in very much the same condition they were in just after sinking. Wherever the wood was covered with paint there were no signs of decay or deterioration. Where there was no paint, the surface of oak wood for about a sixteenth of an inch was easily rubbed into powder when dried. The pine decks and other parts of the vessels of the same timber, so far as observed, showed no such signs of deterioration. (The Captain had previously observed the same peculiarity of pine in the mast of the propeller Oliver Cromwell, sunk in the Straits of Mackinaw in 105 feet of water. This vessel had been down nearly fifteen years, the mast was broken short off, yet no mark of decay or deterioration could be seen in the break or any part of the mast.) The effects upon metals by their being under the lake water so long were various. Brass, though coated with slime or mud, was not injured at all. Iron screws were sometimes good, but sometimes so soft, especially when in contact with brass, as to be easily cut with a knife. When not in such contact, the iron was generally in good condition. Zinc in a lantern by itself was still good, but when found in contact with iron it had holes in it. Steel had become soft and greasy in feeling, and in appearance like soapstone, but softer. Iron rails which originally weighed, as supposed, 56 pounds to the yard, did not weigh one-quarter of a pound less after being cleaned and dried.

"In the early part of June, 1874, the Captain visited the same vessels, and found both had gone to pieces, being completely broken up. On the 23d of December, 1873, he was informed by natives, the severest storm known by the oldest inhabitant occurred on this part of the lake, and the vessels probably went to pieces at that time. The Captain examined the propeller City of Boston, which was sunk in the fall of 1868, about half a mile from where the Tiffany lay, in June, 1869, and put some casks outside of her for the purpose of raising her. Some of these were broken to pieces during the summer gales, and the iron hoops were left on the bottom. This he saw that season. The next season he visited her first in June, and found she had moved stern foremost about 200 feet. This was proved both by the groove the vessel made in the clay, and the position of the hoops which fell from the casks the year before. The groove made was 15 feet deep and about 10 feet wider than the vessel. The bottom of the groove where the vessel stopped was hard pan, and the bottom of the keel had been rounded on it, by the rocking of the vessel."

At the conclusion of the paper an interesting debate followed, the result of which was that the notes of Capt. Falcon were a valuable addition to the evidence hitherto obtained in support of the new theory of the action of waves upon submerged bodies.

The meeting then adjourned.

SUBURBAN RESIDENTS.

MORE ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.

A meeting was held yesterday at noon in the club-room of the Sherman House of suburban passengers patronizing the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railway, its object being the securing of additional trains. There were about forty gentlemen present, representing the different suburbs along that branch of the Northwestern Road. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. T. Janes, of Park Ridge, on whose motion Mr. S. M. Davis, of Irving Park, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Z. B. Root Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Janes said that he had talked to most of the passengers on the subject, and they were of the opinion that a majority of them needed an accommodation train arriving in town at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, and one then leaving town at half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in addition to the trains at present running. The train which arrived at 7:30 a. m. was altogether too early, and the out-going train which left at 6:30 p. m. was altogether too late, for many of the suburban residents. He hoped that resolutions would be passed requesting the Company to allow the extra trains.

Mr. F. A. Pierce, of Irving Park, indorsed the ideas expressed by the previous speaker, and said that such action would not only greatly accommodate the passengers, but would pay the railroad company.

The Chairman said he always supposed that the passenger traffic supplied a railroad within a radius of 10 miles around a large city was the best revenue it had, and ought, in the interests of the roads, to be cultivated. It was not desired to interfere with the early train which accommodated clerks, but to gain an additional train for those whose business did not begin until between 8 and 9 in the morning.

On motion of Mr. Pierce it was *Resolved*, That a committee of one from each of the suburban towns on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad be appointed to wait upon the General Superintendent of the Road and make, on behalf of the passengers, the request for the extra trains.

The following gentlemen were appointed as such Committee: Messrs. James L. Lee, of Maplewood; S. M. Davis, of Irving Park; J. C. Fox, of Montrose; C. F. Linscott, of Jefferson; C. J. Debererd, of Norwood Park; Z. B. Root, of Canfield; J. T. Janes, of Park Ridge; Mr. Durham, of Desplaines; Mr. Atkins, of Arlington Heights; and Mr. Williamson, of Palatine.

On motion, it was resolved that the Committee also request the railroad to have all the accommodation trains arrive and depart at the Wells street instead of the Canal street depot.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Committee.

JUDGE BOOTH'S SENSATION.

THE CONSEQUENCES THEREOF.

The barn at the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets was the scene of a lively commotion Monday, after the news of Judge Booth's charge had been digested, or, rather, swallowed. Some of the clerks, as soon as they heard the news, went out apparently to see a man, and were not again heard of or from for some time. Towards 2 o'clock, as the heads of departments came back from dinner, chewing cloves or nibbling toothpicks, their eyes were generally greeted by the sight of deserted desks, on each of which was a note stating that the occupant was unavoidably detained at home by severe and sudden sickness. Others, more courageous, remained at their posts, though the bravest among them could not avoid turning pale when any one slammed the door. One pious employe, sitting at the receipts of customs in the shape of licenses, remembering the example of the penitent thief and other historical characters, wrote a brief but fervent confession and prayer on his blotting-pad, where it would catch his eye at the moment of the explosion, so that he might use it on his upward path by way of providing against the consequences after he came down. Unhappily, a companion, who had disregarded the placards posted all over the building: "Tread Softly—Nitro-Glycerine," let down the window with an inadvertent but terrible crash, and the penitent clerk, omitting to use his form of prayer, called him a ——————, and leaped clear over the wire-railing. A row of brass-headed nails was subsequently driven in the floor where he came down to commemorate the exploit, and "Grasshopper Riley," the champion "lepper" of the West Division, came to the office, inspected the leap, turned pale, and asked faintly to be borne forth and laid in the silent tomb.

The City Clerk, who was firm though pale, thoughtfully telegraphed Mr. Bluhm to remain a week longer in Wisconsin, and had the manuscript of his new philosophico-religio-politico-social treatise sent home on three drays, "for," said he, "any severe strains on the timbers must be avoided." The Demosthenes of the Common Council was not allowed to enter the building till he had promised not to make a speech, lest the demonstrations of popular applause excited by his oratory might precipitate a catastrophe in advance of the revised Incorporation act. After the sessions had commenced, however, the Vigilantes noticed that his oratorical kettle was beginning to boil over, and promptly seized him and placed an extra adhesive plaster over his mouth, with a gimlet-hole in it for ventilation. Thus accoutred he put in the remainder of the session, an understanding having been arrived at with the City Clerk that on divisions if a whistle were emitted by the plastered Demosthenes it was to be construed as an Aye, while a bleat like that of a cow robbed of her calf and choked with a turnip meant No.

Last night it was proposed to obtain Judge Booth's views on constructive contempt by asking him how much nitro-glycerine a 3-quart "seive" would hold, but the idea was subsequently abandoned. At THE TRIBUNE office about 10 p. m. yesterday the thirty-seventh man came in to secure the publication of a conundrum to the following effect: "What would be the difference between Storey's explosion and the explosion of the nitro-glycerine, in the lower story of the Superior Court Building? Answer—One was a constructive contempt; the other would be a destructive contempt." . . . The author made a brief but unavailing struggle on the window-sill. . . . Coroner Dietzsch will this morning be called upon to view a spring hat and a pair of boot-heels that were found embedded in a pulp of rags and human tissues at the southeast corner of Dearborn and Madison streets last night.

CRIMINAL.

Detective Simonds arrested William and Margaret Doyle, yesterday afternoon, at the instance of Officer Stadler, of Detroit, who had a requisition for them from the Governor. They are accused of obtaining sureties under false pretenses. The prisoners were taken back last evening.

William Cavanaugh was drunk yesterday forenoon, and wound up by lying down in the roadway in front of No. 127 Twenty-third street, where the careless driver of an express-wagon ran over him and caused severe but not dangerous injuries. He was removed to the County Hospital. His residence is at No. 73 Elgin street.

Daniel Hassett went before the Grand Jury yesterday and gave evidence in the charge of murder against his father. His testimony was a reiteration of that previously published, except that he stated that his mother and sister had frequently called upon him since his incarceration and requested him to "play crazy, and let the old man off." Madam Ritter will appear in the case before the Grand Jury this morning.

The two thieves who robbed Sinclair Bros.' hardware store, No. 366 State street, night before last, did their work in the most apparently unconcerned manner. Officer Kile observed two men in the store leaning up against the show-case, and as the lights were brightly burning, and the other stores adjoining all open, he did not suspect anything wrong. He was surprised, however, on being informed the next time he came around that way that the store was robbed. The burglars secured a large quantity of silverware and cutlery. Entrance was effected by breaking a pane of glass in a rear window.

Officer Amstein prevented a heavy robbery last night about 10:30 o'clock, while vigilantly patroling his beat. Thieves had broken into the saddle and harness manufactory of Jesse B. Noyes & Co., No. 191 Wabash avenue, just north of Adams street, by prying open a window with a heavy jimmy, and, after putting ten sets of harness, valued at $650, and $50 worth of robes in the vacant lot adjoining the store, they must have discovered Amstein approaching, for they escaped without being seen by him. The stolen property and the jimmy were found, and Mr. Noyes was notified to attend to his premises.

SOMEWHAT DOUBTFUL.

A woman named Mary O'Brien, living in rear of No. 81 Sixteenth street, yesterday caused the arrest of Michael McCronny, a young man whom she charges with the murder of her husband, and he was locked up in jail. The accuser appeared before Justice Scully in the morning and stated that Nov. 1, 1873, her husband disappeared, and in December following the body of a man was found in the river, which she indentified as his. A former friend of McCrouney's, who is a prostitute, named Nellie Blake, informed Mrs. O'Brien that McCrouney had told her that he had murdered O'Brien by cutting his throat and smashing his skull. Upon this testimony the warrant for the arrest was issued, and the examination fixed for to-morrow afternoon, at the West Side Police Court.

McCrouney denies the crime, and says that the woman O'Brien is a low and vicious character, who, with the girl Blake, has "put up a job" on him to get him into serious trouble because he would not patronize them. The jail authorities would not allow any one to see him yesterday afternoon.

The statement of Mary O'Brien is considerably mixed, as a subsequent conversation with her proved. That she has had a difficulty with the accused there is no doubt, and, unless she can bring stronger evidence than that given by her companion, she will scarcely be able to maintain her serious accusation. McCrouney asserts that she has accused others of the same crime out of vindictive motives. He lived in a house adjoining hers,—No. 83,—and claims to have been steadily employed at Sturgis' can manufactory.

A reference to the police records show that, on Dec. 3, 1873, the body of a man was found in the river near Twenty-second street bridge and removed to the Morgue. The throat was cut, and there were deep wounds in the shoulder and left groin. The body, with the exception of a stocking on the left foot, had no clothing on. Two boys, William Kern and John Flower, discovered the remains, which were at first thought to be those of a Mr. McQuaid, but an examination by the brothers of that person proved they were not. It is probable that ex-Coroner Stephens can throw some light on the matter, and should be at the hearing to-morrow.

THE CITY OFFICES.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $7,860 on city taxes, and $1,300 on water rents.

The License Clerk yesterday received $1,100 on licenses. In view of the coming contract for removing nightsoil, the Mayor has issued an order refusing to grant licenses to night scavengers.

During last year the Water Department issued 4,183 taps, 2,180 permits for tapping water-main and connections, and 3,175 permits for house-moving. The receipts were larger than for any previous year.

The Board of Police amused themselves yesterday in awaiting developments in town elections. Late in the afternoon a telegram was received that a riot had arisen in Lake. Four patrolmen were immediately detailed for duty at that place.

The friends of Calvin Wilson, in the Law Department, will never forgive him for attempting to get drowned in the Calumet. Yesterday morning Judge Dickey began to interest himself as to the whereabouts of unhappy Cal, but shortly after noon the Nimrod sauntered into the office and presented the Judge with three scrawny plover, with their necks broken, but never a shot mark visible. Judge Dickey will never again allow him to hunt on the Calumet.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held in their rooms yesterday afternoon, President Hahn in the chair, and present Messrs. Hook, Moore, and Dr. Geiger.

The Sanitary Superintendent's report for the week ending April 3, 1875, shows that during that week there were 115 deaths, twenty-four less than during the preceding week, and an increase of seven over the corresponding week of last year. By diseases there died: of convulsions, 11; consumption, 10; croup, 5; measles, 4; dropsy, 4; pneumonia, 13; typhoid fever, 3; diphtheria, 3. There were thirty-three under 1 year of age, males, 64; females, 52; married, 34; single, 82; colored, 2. The mean temperature for the week was 49.7 degrees.

The monthly reports shows that during the week there were 549 deaths, 71 of which were of consumption; 66 of convulsions; measles, 18; old age, 13; pneumonia, 63; enteritis, 10. There were under 1 year of age, 163; males, 312; females, 237; married, 183; single, 356; colored 9. The total number of deaths was an increase of 89 over the previous month, and an increase of 41 over the total of the corresponding week of last year. The average number of deaths daily was 17.6; the mean temperature was 31.5 degrees, and the rain fall was 1.37 inches. Five cases of small-pox occurred during the month, against the 45 cases of the corresponding month of last year.

The Health Officer's report for the previous week shows that during that time 608 nuisance notices were served, and 355 nuisances were abated. There were condemned as unfit for use the following articles: 60 quarters of beef, 2 carcasses of mutton, 5 hogs, 31 calves, 95 hams, 75 shoulders, 410 pounds of fresh meat, 930 pounds of corned beef, 14 ducks.

The Health Officer's report states that during the month 1,273 nuisance notices were served, and 759 nuisances were abated. There were removed from the city to the Union Rendering establishment 71 dead horses, 3 cattle, 750 dogs, 18 quarters of beef, 44 calves, and 18 sheep. During the month 4 suits were brought for violation of the health ordinances. They audited what bills were on hand, and then adjourned to begin the new year on a fresh start.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Waters' lecture this afternoon will be at No. 94 Calumet avenue, at 3:30 p. m. Subject: "Sparta and Athens."

A general meeting of all committees and others who are desirous of taking an active part in the reunion of the army in May next will convene at the Sherman House this evening at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Andrews will lecture in Allen's Academy, to-day, at half-past 1 o'clock, p. m., on "Geysers." The public is cordially invited.

A special meeting of the Woman's Christain Temperance Union will be held at Room 3, 148 Madison street, Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old People's Home will be held at the Home, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-ninth street, at 11 o'clock to-day.

The Hon. John Wentworth will close the course of the Sunday Lecture Society Sunday afternoon at McCormick Hall. His subject will be "Reminiscences of Early Chicago."

The ladies of the Indiana Avenue Christian Church will hold a fair and festival at the church Thursday and Friday evenings, for the benefit of the Ladies' Missionary Society. A spelling match will be one of the features. Admission 10 cents.

Information wanted of Alexander Falconer, 24 years old, dark curly hair, six feet high, dark whiskers, but thin, wearing a brown coat, white shirt, with square pearl studs. He disappeared from his home Monday morning. Any information sent to A. N. Downer, 1022 West Van Buren street, will be thankfully received.

Friday evening the ladies of the First Baptist Church will conduct an entertainment at 666 Wabash avenue, consisting of spelling and music, in aid of their church finishing fund. The ladies are to spell against the gentlemen, the triumphant speller being entitled to receive a beautiful copy of William Cullen Bryant's poems. Several well-known musicians will lend the graces of their art to the entertainment of the evening.

The sale of season tickets to the base-ball grounds will commence Friday at Brewster's hat store, 134 Clark street. The stockholders will have a chance Thursday of selecting their seats, their old tickets not being good. The grounds are drying faster than was anticipated, and a game between the White Stockings and the reconstructed Franklins may be looked for in less than two weeks.

The Cook County Vice-President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Illinois has issued a call for a Convention of five delegates from each Catholic total abstinence society and cadet organization in the city, to be held Sunday, at 3 p. m., sharp, at the school-house adjoining St. Patrick's Church, on Desplaines street, for the purpose of making arrangements for a Catholic demonstration of the city total-abstinence societies, similar to that last year. All societies and cadet organizations of that character will elect delegates without further notice.

MAN VS. WOMAN.

A spelling-match will come off Thursday evening at the Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, in which sixteen temperance ladies will compete against sixteen temperance gentlemen, with Mr. Emery A. Storrs as enunciator of words and Master of Ceremonies generally.

The following rules will govern the conduct of the match:

"No word shall be given out about which Worcester and Webster differ.

"Every word shall be spelled right straight through without any hackling; no syllable shall be repeated, and each word shall be pronounced by the speller as if he understood what he was doing.

"When a word shall have been misspelt it shall pass to the next on the other side, and if it then be correctly spelt the head of that side may pick from the other side any speller he or she likes, and so on.

"When both sides have missed, the audience may spell, and get the prize, for temperance folks are not like the stuck-up Young Men's Christian Association and the Athenæum, which thought any word they could not spell could not be spelled."

The prizes will be as follows: A handsome bouquet to the winning side. A beet to the side which is "beat." The creature who misses the first word will be rewarded with a cabbage-head. Anybody who gets spelled down can get up for a quarter, which will be the price of admission to the entertainment.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Trustees met Monday evening, all of the Board present. Order was called a few minutes before 9 o'clock.

Mr. Greeley, Village Engineer, submitted a plan for the sewerage of the north district, including the region to be drained by the Fifty-first street sewer. The total cost of the work proposed would be $147,459.50, or $446.50 per acre. The plan was referred.

The Treasurer's report for January, February, and March was received and filed.

The petition of Dobbins and Clark for the vacation of a street was reported on adversely.

The petition to repeal the assessment on Indiana avenue was not granted.

The special committee appointed to examine into the overestimates for grading done by Charles Creighton, contractor, offered its report, from which the following facts and figures are taken: For the grading of Wabash avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-third streets, the estimates upon which Creighton was paid were based on a removal of 28,160 cubic yards, at 19 cents per yard, and the total amount paid was $1,500. Examination shows that the estimates are in excess of actual, or close approximate measurement, to the amount of 13,296 cubic yards, which makes the overpayment to Creighton for this work $2,525.24. To this is added interest due the village for the use of the money overdrawn, making a total overpayment of $2,865.84.

On Prairie avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-first streets, the estimates were based on a removal of 14,080 cubic yards, at 19 cents. Creighton was paid $2,871.20. The estimates are found to exceed close approximate measurement to the amount of 4,728 cubic yards, showing an overpayment, including interest, of $1,100.44.

In respect to the Indiana avenue contract, the Committee found that Creighton had received a less amount by $515.08 than it had supposed when its former report was made. Deducting this, the overpayment for work on Indiana avenue amounts to $1,815.87, including interest. On the three contracts, according to this showing, Creighton is the debtor of Hyde Park in the sum of $5,782.15, drawn for work estimated, but not actually done. The report was accepted.

The following resolution was offered and carried:

"*Resolved*, That the Village Attorney be and is hereby authorized and instructed to take such legal measures as may be necessary for the recovery from Mr. Charles Creighton of such sums of money as may be found to be due from him to the village on overestimates for grading done on Wabash, Prairie, and Indiana avenues."

The Board adjourned to the third Monday of the month, the evening before the village election.

The Wright-Creighton ticket—Hamilton, Clerk; Hudson, Supervisor; Ely, Collector, and Maher, Assessor—was elected by about 200 majority.

LAKE VIEW.

The interest taken in the election yesterday was greater than on any previous occasion, as was proved by the number of votes cast, which exceeded by 120 the largest number ever polled before. The vote of the town was thoroughly canvassed, and the polls were surrounded throughout the day by eager groups of townsmen. The regular caucus ticket was elected throughout, as will be seen from the following statement of the result:

Supervisor—Fred Sulzer, 317 votes; John A. Huck, 227.

Assessor—A. J. Weckler, 331; Henry Spears, Sr., 212.

Collector—Robert Greer, 542; Henry Spears, 1.

Town Clerk—Henry C. Bradley, 542.

Commissioner of Highways—E. P. Goode, 312; J. F. Gail, 232.

Overseers of Highways—District No. 1—Lanty Kennedy, 335; Charles Lindermann, 206. District No. 2—Edward Chaut, 542. District No. 3—Laurenz Baer, Jr., 285; Jacob Schneider, 258.

School Trustee—L. D. Owen, 333; Felix F. Canda, 209.

Constable—Erick Stone, 325; G. Newsome, 215.

Pound Master—George Williams, 533; John Smith, 1.

The day was a Waterloo defeat for the saloon men, routing them horse, foot, and dragoons. The law-and-order party are well pleased with the result, and feel the victory is a permanent one.

Mr. F. P. Canda was put on the "People's ticket" without his knowledge or consent, and repudiated the nomination, working hard all yesterday for the other ticket.

The annual report of the Treasurer of Lake View for the year ending April 6 furnishes the following figures:

Cash on hand April 6, 1874	$5,554.31
Receipts from fines	835.50
Team licenses	50.00
Saloon licenses	1,800.00
Billiard-table licenses	20.00
Peddlers' licenses	90.00
Taxes	22,711.47
Special assessments	14,405.90
Sand sold	519.50
Cattle-pound	16.50
Total receipts	$46,003.18
Expenditure for Town-Hall improvements	$1,810.76
For police	4,800.15
For roads	14,466.59
Special assessments	16,541.12
For expense fund	2,839.72
Total expenditures	$40,458.34
Cash on hand April 5, 1875	5,544.84
Total	$46,003.18

The assessed value of property in this town is about $4,000,000, and the town is substantially out of debt.

WHEATON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

WHEATON, Ill., April 5.—Everything is very quiet in Wheaton, this being vacation week at the College, and the streets, as a consequence, wearing a lonesome look. Still, I find various items that are worthy of mention; hence this letter.

I visited the jail last week. Most of its inmates were up-stairs, where Court was in session. I saw one thing that seemed outrageous to me: A crazy woman—and a fearful-looking woman too—has been an inhabitant of the jail for over a year. During the day, it seems, she has full range of the hall, among the other prisoners. At least it was so the day I visited the jail. It seems to me a place should be provided for incurable lunatics, if there is no room for them in hospitals for the insane, where they have been pronounced past cure. It appears to me an imposition upon the culprits and paupers to tuck these wretched maniacs into jails and poor-houses. If the State regards it as a proper punishment for being wicked or poor, let it be so stated and authorized. Otherwise let there be some place set apart for these persons, and no longer allow a crazy woman to howl through the prison-hall among half-a-dozen or more men, some of whom very possibly may be proven innocent of any offense on trial, and such, at least, not deserving this double punishment.

I spent some hours in the studio of Wheaton's lady artist, Miss Julia Wheeler. It is a cute little nook, and much frequented by her friends and the lovers of art. Miss Wheeler was engaged on a 3 by 5 oil-painting representing a Scene on the Hudson, which will be one of her finest efforts when finished. Several of her pieces are on exhibition; and a crayon sketch by one of her pupils has recently attracted much attention in Wheaton. It was the head of Mrs. Sperry, well known in Chicago, done by her son, E. A. Sperry, of Wheaton College, and spoke highly for teacher and pupil. Though only on exhibition a short time in Wheaton, I have heard probably a score of complimentary comments upon it from various people.

The spring term of the College opens Wednesday evening. There is to be a spelling match at the College. If I fail to spell 'em all down, I shall take the morning train for Milwaukee Thursday, and have made arrangements accordingly.

THE INDIANA LIQUOR-LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 6.—The Board of County Commissioners, at their special meeting to-day, decided to grant licenses to sell liquor under the new License law should any applications be made at the May special meeting. They do not guarantee that such licenses will be legal, however, the law stating that licenses shall not be granted until the first regular meeting of the County Boards after the passage of the act. The first regular meeting having occurred too soon after the passage of the act to admit of the proper advertising, it is held no license can be legally granted until the June session. Meantime the Baxter law is unconditionally repealed, and there is practically no law in force governing the sale of liquors in this State, and will not be until June next.

Advertising and Advertising Agencies.

We believe that it has come to be an almost universally accepted maxim in the world of commerce and trade that intelligent and judicious advertising is one of the first requisites to success in business. So fully recognized has become this fact that the wisest of the large manufacturers and merchants quite invariably, now, intrust their advertising business, which to be properly executed would of necessity consume much of their time and attention, to advertising agents, men who have made a study of the best methods, and are fitted by training and experience to select the most advantageous channels for obtaining the public notice and interest. In the large cities of the country are found numerous agencies of this character, some of them conducted by gentlemen of real culture and marked business ability, and upon a marvelous scale of expenditure and receipts.

Prominent among these houses in New York is the firm of Bates & Locke, who are very centrally and conveniently located on Park Row, at the corner of Beekman street. Mr. Bates, of this firm, has enjoyed a long and varied experience in the art of advertising, while Mr. Locke has attained a national celebrity by his frequent contributions to the humorous literature of the day as the "Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby," and is practically acquainted with the newspaper business by his long proprietorship of the Toledo *Blade*. Both gentlemen seem exceptionally well-fitted for their business, and, confining their attention chiefly to the larger and better class of newspapers, may fairly claim the best facilities for promoting the interests of their customers, large and small.—*Springfield Republican, Mass., March 29, 1875.*

Slaughtering! Slaughtering!

We have a special stock consisting of about $20,000 worth of clothing, that will be sold at ruinously low prices. These bargains are offered in connection with our regular stock, at prices that must make them go. An examination will surely repay any interested parties, as this is indeed a rare chance. Ask for the bargains. Our regular stock as usual comprises the very latest Broadway novelties, and will be offered at "bottom prices," as usual. A. J. NUTTING, C. O. D. Clothier, 184 and 186 State street.

Pictures.

At the auction rooms of Elison, Pomeroy & Co., 84 and 86 Randolph street, the sale of the fine collection of oil paintings will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 2 o'clock. This is the last sale at auction from this fine catalogue; the auctioneers must have the room for their regular sales. Buyers should avail themselves of this opportunity, and select a lasting adornment. The instructions are positively to sell. Remember the fine collection, and this is the last day's sale.

Grand Trunk Railway.

This line has always offered the lowest rates to Boston, and to accommodate the public will now offer excursion tickets to Boston and return at $35, good for thirty days, or for $33 good until Nov. 1, to all points East via Buffalo. Rates as low as the lowest. Offices, 95 Lake street, and 75 Canal street. J. H. WHITMAN, Western Passenger Agent.

The Warwick.

The best-dressed men in the city have almost entirely given up the use of linen collars, as they find the Warwick is so much nicer. If you have not yet worn this excellent collar, get it at the nearest furnishing store, as all have it for sale.

At the House-Furnishing Row,

or, for that matter, at Hilger, Jenkins & Faxon's, 229 and 231 State, in that row, can always be found the very latest styles, and the very best goods, in wall paper, lace curtains, bedding of all kinds, lambrequins, etc.

Chickering Upright Pianos.

Just received at Reed's Temple of Music, corner of Dearborn and Van Buren streets, a few very fine upright pianos containing the latest and best improvements.

There's a Wonderful Difference

in teeth. On some the enamel is very thin. The tendency of Sozodont is to strengthen and whiten this delicate sheathing, and also to impart fragrance to the breath.

If You Want a Good Stove,

range, refrigerator, ice-cream freezer, or any kind of kitchen outfit, go to James Dalton's, 192 and 194 State street. Largest stock and lowest prices.

Second-Hand Organs.

Very fine Reed & Sons, Estey, Prince & Co., and Burdet organs, but little used, for sale at Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street, at half-price.

A Well-Informed Woman

will stop using cosmetics, and clear her complexion with Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor. A few applications will make the skin pure and white. 25 cts. 53

"Glen Flora Water" for Families,

by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars Cologne."

BIRTHS.

WESTLAKE—On the 6th inst., Adelaide Westlake of a daughter. Mother and child doing well, under late affliction.

DEATHS.

GROVE—On Tuesday, April 6, Catharine, wife of Francis Grove, aged 53 years.

Funeral from 330 West Lake-st., on Wednesday, April 7, at 2:30 p. m.

RICHARDS—April 5, at the residence of J. B. Grant, Esq., Covington, Ky., Maria Wilson, wife of Charles W. Richards, of Chicago.

Remains taken to Pittsburg, Pa., for interment.

☞ Urbana (O.) and Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

VIOLET—Tuesday morning, April 6, Herman T. Violet.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 70 Mohawk-st., Wednesday, April 7, at 12 o'clock noon. Friends of the family are invited.

SINCLAIR—At Maywood, on the 6th inst., of diphtheria, Donald A., son of Peter and Helen St. Clair, aged 2 years 4½ months.

Funeral at 1 p. m., on the 7th inst., to Concordia Cemetery. City friends can take the noon train, returning at 3 p. m.

WALTERS—In this city, April 5, Eliza Walters, aged 74 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, William H. Walters, 172 Wilcox avenue, to-day, at 1 p. m.

DYER—April 5, Louisa M. Dyer, wife of Dr. Charles V. Dyer, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place Sunday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the Swedenborgian Church, corner Prairie-av. and Eighteenth-st.

CHRISTIAN—Lula A., infant daughter of F. V. and Nettie Christian, aged 4 months, on Monday, April 5, at 10:30 a. m.

Funeral to take place on Wednesday, April 7, at 2 o'clock, at their residence, 47 Honore-st. All friends are invited to attend.

GANNETT—Lieut. Isaac Gannett, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, April 5, at 10 p. m., aged 38 years.

☞ St. Louis and Boston papers please copy.

CLEMENS—April 6, at 8 p. m., Stillman A. Clemens, of this city, from congestion of the lungs.

☞ New England and Rockford, (Ill.) papers please notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Liniments

allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

Any one doubting, call and see Robert H. Smith, head pantry man on the Jesse Hoyt. He was a cripple, hobbling on a crutch, his joints twisted, and suffering fearfully. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia made a new man of him. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth avenue, New York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents.

Sparkling and Bright

Will be the Silver on your tables, and all your Household Utensils, when cleaned and polished with Electro Silicon. This article is a natural infusorial product, obtained from a Nevada mine, entirely free from grit or injurious chemicals. It cleans and polishes with less labor and greater brilliancy than any material ever before discovered. It should be in every well regulated household. Sold by House-Furnishing Stores, Druggists, Jewelers and Grocers. Agents—GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO.

Lives Daily Saved

By the use of DR. WYMAN'S BLOOD-PURIFIER and CONSUMPTION-CURER. No cough but what finds GREAT RELIEF, and, if not of years' duration, finds a certain cure. For sale wholesale and retail by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upw'd, at 25, 40, & 60c ⅌ lb. Address GUNTHER, CONFECTIONER, Chicago.

STEEL PENS.

MORE THAN

6,000,000

Of One Number Alone of the Justly Celebrated

SPENCERIAN

DOUBLE-ELASTIC

STEEL PENS

Were sold in 1874—being a gain of more than 1,000,000 over the year previous. This, with the marked increase in the sales of the other numbers, shows that the SUPERIOR QUALITIES of these Pens are being more and more appreciated, and that they ARE DESTINED to take their place as THE MOST POPULAR Steel Pens in the Market. They are made of the BEST STEEL, by the MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN IN EUROPE, and are a nearer approximation to the real SWAN QUILL action than anything of the kind hitherto invented.

The Spencerian Steel Pens are UNIVERSALLY USED in the COMMERCIAL COLLEGES throughout the United States, more largely than any others by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, and quite generally in the BANKS, COUNTING-HOUSES and SCHOOLS of the country, and are FOR SALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

We claim for the Spencerian superiority over ALL OTHER Pens in DURABILITY, ELASTICITY, FLEXIBILITY, and in EVENNESS OF POINT.

The Spencerian Pens are comprised IN 15 NUMBERS, varying in flexibility and fineness of point, and, for the convenience of those who may wish to try them, we will send A CARD containing a SAMPLE OF EACH NUMBER by mail, securely inclosed, on receipt of 25 CENTS.

Address all Orders to

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

138 & 140 Grand-st., New York.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

The Closing Auction Sales

OF THE FINE COLLECTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS

AT OUR SALESROOMS,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.

Commencing THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Our instructions are to close out every Picture without limit or reserve.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 7, at 10 o'clock,

THE ENTIRE

Household Furniture

Of two large Dwellings,

16 & 18 ELDRIDGE-COURT,

AT AUCTION.

Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Stoves, Beds, Bedding, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Crockery, Glass and China Ware. All good Furniture and in good order.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE AT NO. 708 WEST LAKE-ST.

THIS EVENING,

And Every Evening until the whole stock is closed out.

A Large and Well-Assorted Stock of

OIL PAINTINGS,

Chromos, Engravings,

Looking Glasses, Frames, Brackets, Show Cases, Counters, Desks, Statuary.

And a general assortment of useful and ornamental goods.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE AT NO. 532 WABASH-AV.,

Thursday Morning, April 8, at 10 o'clock.

The entire contents of well-furnished

House of 18 Rooms,

Carpets, M. T. Chamber Sets, Parlor Furniture, Dining-room Furniture, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, Bedding, Bed Linen, Crockery and Glassware, &c.

Sale peremptory under Chattel Mortgage.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

PAWNBROKER'S STOCK,

Thursday Morning, April 8, at 10 o'clock,

At No. 337 South Clark-st.

The entire stock of a Pawnbroker going out of business. Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, &c., &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Friday Morning, April 9, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

OUR REGULAR SALE.

Our immense double stores filled with first-class NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE!

ALWAYS THE LARGEST STOCK

AT AUCTION

In the city. Buyers will find Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture. A large stock of General Merchandise, Carpets, Bedding, Mattresses, &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.

LARGE CATALOGUE SALE

OF

HANDSOME FURNITURE.

At the private residence, 65 Park-av. near Union Park, on Thursday, April 8, at 10 a. m., consisting of one carved leg, Rosewood, 7-3-Octave Pianoforte, fine Brussel Carpets, almost new, Elegant Parlor Marble-top Chamber Suits with Dressing-Cases, Beautiful Dining-Room, Sitting-Room, Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture; also elegant real Lace Curtains and Lambrequins to match; one fine Pier Mirror, Real Bronzes, Rare Steel Engraving, Fine Oil Paintings, China Plated-ware, Fine Glassware, etc., etc. Call for Catalogue on Wednesday, at 638 West Lake-st.

WM. F. HODGES & Co., Auctioneers, 636 and 638 West Lake-st.

P. S.—See Papers Wednesday and Thursday.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.

Auctioneers, 77 and 79 Dearborn-st.

To-day, Wednesday morning, April 7, large line crockery and cutlery, 9:30 a. m.

Furniture and office desks, 10:30.

50 pieces Brussels and Ingrain carpets, 11:30.

New parlor and chamber furniture, 12 m.

2 soda fountains, 100 new harness, fine silver and plated ware, show-cases and marble-top tables, and a variety of other goods.

By WILKINS, BRUSH & CO.,

Auctioneers.

At salesroom, 195 and 197 E. Randolph-st., this day at 9:30 a. m., we shall make an extensive sale of first-class

FURNITURE

of all kinds, elegant parlor suits, chamber sets, marble-top and plain bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, lounges, sofas, chairs, book-cases, office and parlor-desks, etc., etc. At 12, horse and two wagons. Sale peremptory and without reserve, as we must have the room for other consignments.

MORTGAGE SALE,

THIS MORNING, APRIL 7, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 880 SOUTH STATE-ST.,

the entire fixtures of the saloon, consisting of pool-table, ice-box, counter, shelving, tables, chairs, glasses, bottles, stove, liquors, and all other goods; all the property is nearly new. PH. KOEHLER, Constable and Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
108 EAST MADISON ST. CHICAGO

Hold Regular Trade Sales of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

WOOLENS, CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods, Notions

STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, Gloves,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Tuesdays and Thursdays.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths,

CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,

Crockery, Glassware, &c.

Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HORSES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES

Mondays and Fridays.

SPECIAL SALES made at any time. Consignments solicited. Sales cashed promptly. Advances made on receipt of goods.

Genteel Furniture.

AT NO. 135 WEST MONROE-ST.

Wednesday Morning, April 7, at 10 o'clock.

We shall sell the entire household effects, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, &c. Also, a fine Pianoforte.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Glassware Trade Sale,

BY CATALOGUE, by Wm. A. Butters & Co.,

This day, Wednesday, April 7, at 10 o'clock a. m.

At their Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.,

700 Packages Assorted Glassware

White, Granite, and Yellow Ware, a large and full line of Table Cutlery and Silver-Plated Ware, a full line of Cottage, German Tapestry, Venetian, Marseilles, Rag, Hemp, and all-Wool Hartford Supers and Extra Ingrain CARPETS.

All regular goods for retail trade warranted through alike.

REGULAR TRADE SALE,

THURSDAY MORNING, April 8, at 9½ o'clock,

On our second floor Salesroom, 108 East Madison-st., upwards of

800 lots of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

WOOLENS, CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods, Notions, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, Gloves,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE STOCK

REGULAR MADE CLOTHING

For First-Class Custom Trade,

THURSDAY MORNING, April 8, at 11 o'clock, second floor Salesroom, 108 East Madison-st.

The stock consists of Heavy and Spring Goods for Men's, Boys', and Youths' Wear. A full and most desirable line.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE.

STOCK OF A RETAIL GROCER

Store Fixtures, Shelving, Scales, &c.,

THURSDAY MORNING, April 8, at 10 o'clock, at the store of Frederick Krueger, Bankrupt, Twentieth-st., near Wood.

ROBT E. JENKINS, Assignee.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

ENTIRE FURNITURE

Of a first-class dwelling, at our SATURDAY'S SALE, April 10.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE STOCK OF

MARBLE, SLATE & STONE

MANTELS,

WITH GRATES COMPLETE,

Manufactured by H. Gammerdinger.

AT AUCTION, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

At Store 181 South Clark-st.,

Tuesday Morning, April 13, at 10 o'clock.

The stock consists of all grades of low price, as well as of the finer qualities of Mantels, which will be sold without reserve.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

For the More Speedy Disposal

of the great lines of Dry Goods, &c., now on hand, and of those of which we are in daily receipt, we are compelled to hold two sales per week, viz.: Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The first Thursday's sale will be held April 8. We shall exhibit full lines Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Clothing, Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, Hats and Caps, Straw Goods, Trimmed Hats, Flowers, Rufflings, Hardware, Cutlery, Linens, Infants' Wear, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Cigars, Toilet Soaps, Carriage Whips, CARPETS, &c.

Thursday sales will be continued throughout the season.

The second Thursday sale will consist of a $50,000 stock of Custom-Made Clothing.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Large Catalogue Auction Sale

OF

Medium and Fine Grades

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

In which many of the leading manufacturers of the country are represented with their best work,

Wednesday, April 7, at 9 1-2 a. m. sharp.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

SPECIAL SALE OF

180 Pkgs. Glassware (assorted).

AT 10 O'CLOCK, the largest stock of

Household Furniture and Carpets

That has been offered at public auction. Parlor and Chamber Sets of every style, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Extension Tables, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Walnut Rockers and Chairs, Hall-Trees, Dressing-Cases, Marble-Top Bureaus, Easy Chairs, Hair and Husk Mattresses, French and German Plate Mirrors, Office and Parlor Desks, Show-Cases. At retail, 100 Marble-Top Hall-Trees, $9; several fine Sewing Machines.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL.

In addition to our fine sale for Thursday, April 8, we shall close a line of Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Silk and Col'd Velvets, Laces, Linings, Straw Hats, Cloaks, Jackets, elegantly trimmed Spring Style Hats, and a variety of such articles as may be found in a Retail Millinery Store. The stock will be sold at 11 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs, 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

By S. DINGEE & CO.,

Auctioneers, 80 and 82 East Randolph-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Our Regular Sales Days for Household Furniture, House-furnishing Goods, and General Merchandise, every Tuesday and Saturday, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Special sales when required.

Cash advances made on consignments.

Particular attention given to the sale of Household Furniture at residence of families declining housekeeping.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10,

AT 80 AND 82 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.,

A large and varied assortment of

Choice Household Furniture,

Bedding, Crockery, &c.

Also, Office Furniture, new and used, and 100 Pieces of Handsome Brussels, Tapestry, and Ingrain Carpets.

S. DINGEE & CO.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

27 East Washington-st.

300 lots Hosiery, Wallets, Suspenders, Dry Goods, etc., WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 7, 9 1-2 o'clk.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

27 East Washington-st.

500 LOTS BOOTS AND SHOES

At Auction, Thursday Morning, April 8, at 9½ o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

European & American

Capital, in various amounts, to loan at 8 per cent on Western Real Estate. Sums of $10,000 and upward. Principals desiring capital address

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers, 12 Wall-st., New York.